SS350-1-U

New Jersey Agriculture 1988

Annual Report
Agricultural Statistics

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On the cover . . . *The farm stand scene on the cover was taken in Hunterdon County by Walter Choroszewski, Somerville. Photo © copyright 1988—by Walter Choroszewski.*

Photographs . . . Photographs from the New Jersey Agricultural Society's 1987 Farm Photo Contest highlight many of the pages of this publication. Many thanks to the photographers and the Agricultural Society.

To Friends of Agriculture:

Agriculture in New Jersey is a time honored tradition that dates back more than 300 years. In fact, this past year we honored several farms that had been in the same family for more than 200 years. The commitment evidenced by these and other farm families can be seen when traveling through many parts of our state.

That commitment to agriculture—the dedication and stewardship demonstrated by the state's farming community—is the spirit that helps keep the state on its progressive path.

During the past year the state worked to enhance the agricultural industry. By promoting agriculture through Jersey Fresh; by purchasing the development rights of land for agriculture's future; by providing quality services to the state's farmers, the state is taking steps to ensure a strong agriculture.

Agriculture—and all the benefits it provides to the state's citizens—represents a key element in the high quality of life in the Garden State.

Sincerely,

Tom Kean

Thomas H. Kean
Governor

To the Honorable Thomas H. Kean, Governor and Members of the New Jersey Legislature:

I am pleased to submit this Fiscal Year 1988 annual report and the agricultural statistics for New Jersey. With your support the Department of Agriculture continued its existing programs and developed new ones to meet the needs of the people in the Garden State. Because of agriculture's broad reach, virtually all the state's citizens are touched in some way by department activities.

During this year the agriculture industry faced many challenges, in areas such as marketing farm products, stemming the loss of farmland and seeking an adequate supply of water for agriculture's future. The department's Jersey Fresh marketing program also continued to take national honors and other new programs were initiated.

The agricultural community plays a dynamic role, not only in the economic well-being of the state, but also in the quality of life enjoyed by New Jerseyans. The Department of Agriculture stands committed to helping the Garden State retain those important advantages.

Sincerely,

Arthur R. Brown, Jr.

Arthur R. Brown, Jr.
Secretary of Agriculture

New Jersey Agriculture 1988

State Board of Agriculture

David M. Rizzotte, Jr., President
Hammonton
Harold O. Farrand, Vice President
Long Valley
Herman Panacek, Jr.
Quakertown
Veronica Polen
Sewell
Richard H. Lee
Hightstown
William H. Pettit, Sr.
Julistown
Robert A. Tucker
Glen Gardner
Edward A. Wuillermin
Hammonton

New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

Robert J. Battaglia
State Statistician
Chris Cadwallader
Deputy State Statistician

Agricultural Statisticians

Chen Ning Chang
Mike W. Flint, Jr.
Thomas R. Chard, II
Paul S. Karanevich

New Jersey Department of Agriculture

Arthur R. Brown, Jr.
Secretary of Agriculture
Samuel Garrison
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
John J. Gallagher, Jr., Director
Division of Adminstration
Dr. Sidney R. Nusbaum, Director
Division of Animal Health
Woodson W. Moffett, Jr., Director
Division of Dairy Industry
John J. Repko, Director
Division of Markets
William W. Metterhouse, Director
Division of Plant Industry
Robert C. Fringer, Director
Division of Regulatory Services
Richard D. Chumney, Director
Division of Rural Resources

U.S. Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service

Charles E. Caudill,
Administrator
Raymond R. Hancock,
Deputy Administrator for Operations
Richard Allen,
Deputy Administrator for Programs

Dear Friends:

I wish to express my sincere thanks to all those who helped by completing surveys this past year. The program of statistical estimates in New Jersey would not be possible without voluntary cooperation from farmers, agri-business firms, and extension agents who provide the basic data for the reports. As production, processing and distribution of food products becomes more and more complex, accurate statistics become an increasingly important decision making tool to all those in the food and agriculture complex.

The New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service is an agency formed by cooperative agreement between the New Jersey Department of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The mission of this agency is to provide reliable, timely agricultural statistics using scientifically sound sampling and estimating procedures.

In closing, I want to thank the staff of the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service for their excellent work and continued dedication in preparing this bulletin. I also wish to thank the New Jersey Department of Agriculture for their continued support in assisting with the bulletin preparation and funding its publication.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Battaglia

Robert J. Battaglia
State Statistician

New Jersey Department of Agriculture
1988 Annual Report

State Board of Agriculture

David Rizzotte

Harold Farrand

Herman Panacek

Veronica Polen

William Pettit

Richard Lee

Robert Tucker

Edward Wuillermin

The State Board of Agriculture is New Jersey's highest official agricultural body and is responsible for establishing policies for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture. As part of that role, the eight-member board approves rules and regulations, establishes program priorities, and approves budget requests.

The policies set by this board affect the state's agricultural community and, therefore, the members of the board must be people who are involved in producing farm crops or livestock products. In carrying out its responsibilities during the year, the board held special public meetings and participated in other farm and agriculture-related activities to become fully aware of the issues facing agriculture.

David M. Rizzotte, Jr., a Hammonton, Atlantic County vegetable and fruit farmer was elected president and Harold O. Farrand, a Long Valley, Morris County field crop representative was elected vice president of the State Board of Agriculture in July, 1987. Two new board members, Robert A. Tucker and Edward A. Wuillermin, Sr. were sworn in during the July meeting.

All board members are elected at the State Agricultural Convention, nominated by the Governor, and confirmed by the N.J. Senate.

Department of Agriculture

The department's mission is to work so the agriculture industry, offering economic, environmental and consumer benefits, maintains its prominent role in the state's economy. To do so, the Department of Agriculture provides programs and services which support efficient production and effective marketing of farm products, conservation of natural resources and assurances of quality agriculture products.

The department's actions are guided by the State Board of Agriculture and the Governor, through the Secretary of Agriculture. The secretary carries out their policy and planning decisions and formulates agricultural programs and projects to generate growth and vitality in the farm industry.

New Jersey's expansive agribusiness—both rural and urban—took center stage during a year in which the Department of Agriculture designed a course of action to ensure a healthy agriculture industry into the 20th century.

Fiscal year 1988 was a year when—on behalf of the nearly 8 million New Jersey residents—the department set new records of achievement; faced increased challenges; and sought innovative answers to troubling issues.

It was a year when land use dominated much of agriculture's activities. This gave particular importance to the state's Farmland Preservation Program which saw unprecedented growth. Such growth, in fact, that Governor Thomas H. Kean stated it "may be remembered as the year New Jersey turned the corner on farmland preservation."

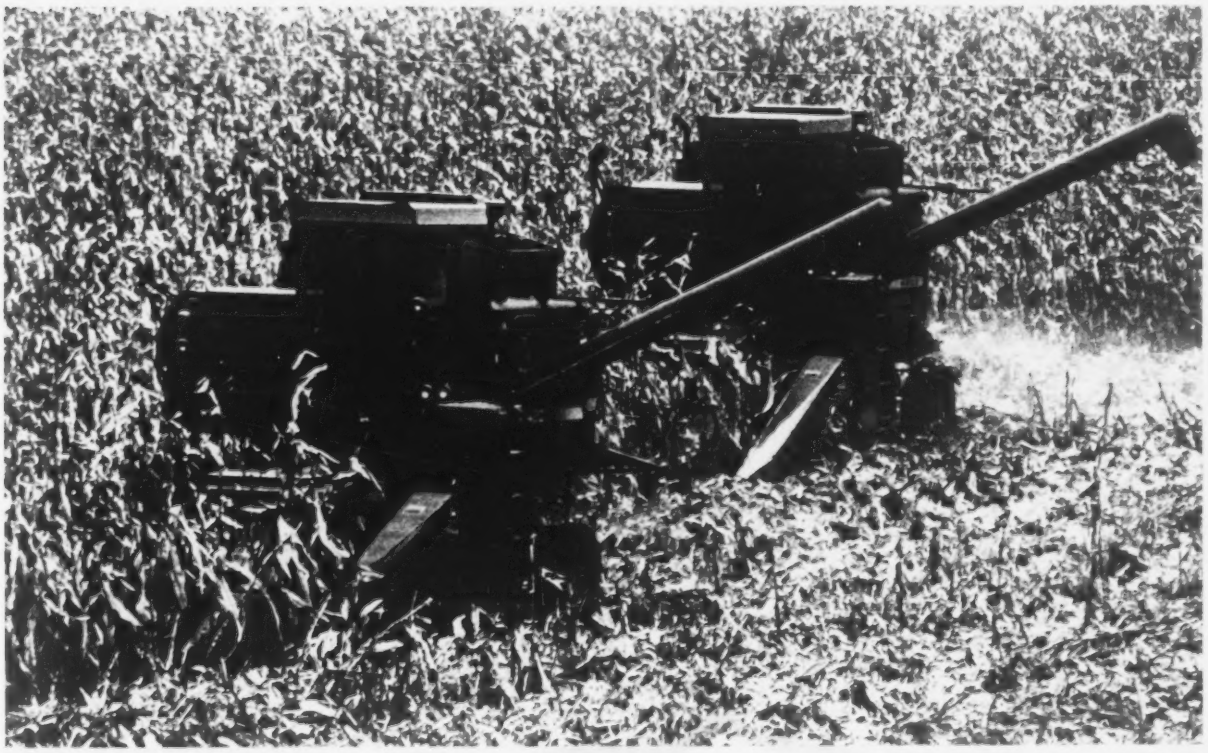
In other actions, the Jersey Fresh program broke all previous records and set new standards for consumer awareness of New Jersey farm products and use of New Jersey farm products in retail outlets.

Another highlight came in the form of a long-awaited equine survey which proved the significance of equine to New Jersey agriculture.

The department strengthened existing programs—intensifying efforts to protect farmers and consumers from animal and plant pests and diseases and unfair trade practices.

The course of action taken by the department was aimed at ensuring that the "gardens" of this Garden State would continue to thrive.

Looking back at how the agriculture industry fared in fiscal year 1988—from July, 1987



to June, 1988—the entire agriculture industry adapted to increased challenges.

Basically the 1987 growing season ended with the nursery industry continuing to grow, vegetables overall seeing a good year and the overall value of livestock rising. Fruit and field crop production were good but prices were down and between oversupply and increased competition for land, dairy farmers were under the gun last year.

Throughout fiscal year 1988 the department worked to ensure a productive climate for the state's agricultural complex.

The department sought to protect the agricultural heritage through the Farmland Preservation Program which saw a dramatic leap in participation. Following passage of a referendum to increase the program's flexibility in November, 1987, the program took off. Within two months, farmland owners submitted roughly 15,000 acres of farmland for permanent preservation—five times the amount submitted in the three previous years. Other areas of the program, the 8-year program and soil and water conservation cost sharing made significant advances also. These changes underscore the importance of this program to the future of agriculture in New Jersey.

Other land use issues such as the proposed guide for development and redevelopment by the State Planning Commission dominated much of agriculture's actions during the year. The department continued to work for the interests of agriculture through active participation on the commission. This critical issue facing agriculture stands as a prime example of where the cooperation of the entire agriculture community becomes vital.

On the marketing front, the Jersey Fresh program fulfilled high expectations, securing, expanding and opening up new markets for New Jersey farm products. It used televison and billboard ads to retail events, promotional materials and matching funds.

These efforts contributed directly to the success which our Quality Grading program enjoyed during the year, as well. Buyers want products that come with a guarantee of consistent high quality—like Quality Grading

A Rutgers University research report spotlighted the significance of the agriculture and related food industry when it estimated the full complex—from the farm to the consumer—makes up about 25 percent of the state's economy.

provides—and a record number of growers took advantage of this competitive edge.

Another major department commitment to agriculture's diversity in New Jersey is our work to support the state's growing horse industry. A recently completed survey showed that New Jersey now boasts 60,000 horses, on 120,000 acres of land. The value of the horse industry stands at $4.1 billion with the value of the horses alone at $725 million.

A Rutgers University research report spotlighted the significance of the agriculture and related food industry when it estimated the full complex—from the farm to the consumer—makes up about 25 percent of the state's economy.

In other actions, New Jersey farm families earned recognition from the U.S. and New Jersey Departments of Agriculture as well as the New Jersey Agricultural Society when they paid tribute to 17 families whose farms had been in the same family for more than 200 years. These farm families symbolize the dedication, commitment and spirit of cooperation that has characterized the rural community over the generations.

These and other department programs played an important role in the effort to maintain agriculture as one of the state's leading industries. To provide these services the Office of the Secretary oversees all department and administrative functions and handles requests for information from the press, legislators and the public.

Legislative Summary

The New Jersey Legislature responded to a number of issues important to the vitality of the agricultural industry during fiscal year 1988. These ranged from revising the Farmland Preservation Program to expanding research capabilities and providing funds for the department's operations. The following highlights a few of those bills.

Through enactment of Chapter 240, 1987 (A 3557), voters were given the opportunity to make changes to the 1981 Farmland Preservation Bond Fund which is the revenue source for development easement purchases. These changes included raising the state share of the cost of development easements from 50 to 80 percent and under emergency conditions, up to 100 percent. Also, the state would be permitted to purchase property outright from interested farmland owners, then resell it with deed restriction permanently

It "may be remembered as the year New Jersey turned the corner on farmland preservation."

committing it to agriculture. The voters overwhelmingly supported this increased flexibility for the Farmland Preservation Program. To implement these voter-approved changes, the Farmland Preservation Act was amended by Chapter 4, 1988 (S1074).

Rutgers University was able to expand the research capabilities of the Agricultural Experiment Station with the assistance of Chapter 140, 1987 (A4335). This $700,000 supplemental appropriation provided the University with the interim funding needed to operate a 400-acre farm bequeathed by the late Mrs. Melda Snyder for agricultural research.

Passage of Chapter 154, 1987 (S3401) provided funding for the department programs totaling nearly $9.4 million. An additional $150,000 was allocated to increase public awareness of Jersey Fresh products, and the biological insect control budget was increased by $120,000 to expand predator production and releases for the control of destructive plant pests.

Public Information

The public information office worked during the year to promote a greater understanding of the Department of Agriculture, its myriad of services and programs and how it benefits the state's citizens, rural and urban alike.

The public information office provided information to the state's news radio, television and newspaper media about department programs such as Jersey Fresh, animal health measures, farmland preservation, soil and water conservation, biological insect control and many more.

More than 160 press releases, editorials, press advisories, photo captions and feature ideas were issued to the various news media sources during the year in an effort to generate information about agriculture.

Agricultural Development Program

Through a variety of tours and educational activities, the department works in cooperation with various other agricultural groups to inform the non-farming public about New Jersey's agriculture.

One such activity, the annual farm tour for legislators, opened the eyes of many legislators about the agricultural bounty of Warren and Sussex counties. The tour was co-sponsored by the New Jersey Agricultural Society and the Warren and Sussex county boards of agriculture and boards of chosen freeholders.

Other tours held during the year demonstrate farms for elementary school teachers to help make them aware of the agricultural resources available in the state and ultimately, to educate students about the importance of agriculture in their daily lives. More than 100 teachers toured farms in Cape May and Somerset counties. An updated resource guide for teachers, PERSON TO PERSON, lists farms and farmers willing to make classroom presentations of host school groups on their farms and was distributed to more than 1200 teachers.

A Farm Photo Contest, conducted by the New Jersey Agricultural Society, highlighted the diversity of the state's agriculture. The winning photos gained attention during National Agriculture Week, March 20 to 25, when they were displayed in the State House rotunda.

Four New Jersey farms which have remained in the same family for at least 100 years earned Century Farm Awards for their long-standing dedication to agriculture.

Regulatory Actions

The Regulatory and Administrative Office enforces agricultural products law and advises the department in promulgating rules and regulations affecting agriculture. It assessed 318 violations in the 1988 fiscal year and collected $18,825 from violations of the New Jersey Egg, Feed, Lime and Seed laws. The Office of the Secretary is pursuing with the Attorney General the outstanding violations.

The office also developed and/or amended nine regulations for the department and provided legal assistance requested by the Office of the Secretary and the seven other divisions.

State Agricultural Convention

The 1988 State Agricultural Convention convened from January 26 and 27 as part of the 117th Annual Farmers Week which offered the opportunity to further communications between agricultural organizations.

Delegates to the convention urged immediate actions to limit any negative impact of the State Planning Commission, aggressively manage the state's deer population, guarantee water for agriculture, expand Jersey Fresh and strengthen right to farm laws in the state. The 75 delegates to the convention represent various agricultural segments.

In addition, six people received Citations for Distinguished Service from the State Board of Agriculture. They were Charles A. O'Reilly of Hightstown; Pasquale P. Pollio of Fairfield; Anthony Russo, Jr., of Tabernacle; Linden B. Smith, Jr. of Augusta; Joseph Steinke of Bridgeton; and J. Peter Vermeulen of Neshanic Station.

Kurt W. Alstede of Chester was named the 1988 Outstanding Young Farmer.

Administration

The Division of Administration provided a wide array of programs and services in support of the overall department operations and programs during the year.

Personnel

The Personnel Section provided and maintained essential programs to achieve the department's personnel objectives. These programs meet Department of Personnel rules, collective bargaining agreements, and other program standards. As of June 30, 1988, the department employed 428 full-time, part-time, and seasonal workers.

The program emphasized classification, personnel policy and procedure development, salary and benefits administration, and contract administration. Special emphasis on recruitment, selection, and affirmative action took place due to increased turnover and addition of new positions. The department made progress in its affirmative action goals with increases in the female and minority categories.

Training sessions in the

The new minicomputer system will eventually tie every manager, professional and clerical in the department to one central information system.

Budget and Fiscal Services

During the year, the department had the following total fiscal resources made available to it for its programs:

Source of Funds	Amount Appropriated
General State Funds	$ 9,387,000
Revolving State Funds (Commodity Dist.)	1,900,000
Federal Funds	2,060,000
Promotion Tax & Racing Commission Funds (Equine and Commodity Councils)	7,900,000
Capital Construction Funds	125,000
Miscellaneous Funds (Other Dedicated)	1,538,000
TOTAL	**$22,910,000**

performance assessment review system took place for newly appointed supervisors. Orientation programs and pre-retirement workshops were made available to all interested employees.

Management Services and Training

The Bureau of Management Services updated the department's short range information processing plan, developed a long-range plan, and started the process to purchase a minicomputer system to service the department's office automation and information processing needs. The system proposed will eventually tie every manager, professional, and clerical in the department to one central information system and provide all their word processing, electronic mailing, and calendering services. All the important program data in the department will be fed into the computer in the future so that all managers can access and share information. The computer will tie into the state's local and statewide communication networks and provide fast, inexpensive links to anyone in the state or country. A high-quality technical staff supports this activity.

Fiscal year 1988 saw added growth in other areas of information processing in the department. Fifteen more microcomputers were installed in various divisions for professional/managerial use. The department now uses more than 70 information processing workstations.

Throughout the year, personnel received microcomputer software training. The bureau is a major contributor to the state microcomputer user group training activities.

The word processing center continued to provide high-quality responsive service to the department. Production for FY 1988 was over 750,000 lines, even with the increase in microcomputer workstations.

In the area of training, other than information processing, five supervisors took part in the state's Certified Public Manager Program. This brings the department's total to 43 managers and supervisors who have attended or completed the program. Thirty seven employees attended other training programs during the year.

The Bureau of Management Services played a leadership role in the growth of office automation technology to improve the efficiency of department programs and central services. With the installation of the microcomputer, that role will increase even more in the coming year.

Administration Services

A variety of essential internal services was provided during the year. Just a few of those services includes mail and messenger services; in-house duplication and printing, office supply, receiving and delivery services; central motor pool, facility repair coordination, and safety program.

Animal Health

Recent successes in the battle against animal diseases underscores the division's commitment to excellence in services and programs.

Restructuring programs to keep pace with modern developments and strengthening the division's laboratory formed the cornerstone for that commitment. And, it has paid off.

Within the past two years the U.S. Department of Agriculture declared that New Jersey defeated brucellosis disease in both swine and cattle. The state was declared free of two diseases affecting poultry—pullorum and mycoplasma—this past winter. And, following two years when the dreaded avian influenza virus struck poultry flocks, the state was found to be free of that infection in 1988 as well.

The summer and fall of 1987 set the stage for an outbreak of

The department set new records of achievement during the past two years when the U.S. Department of Agriculture declared New Jersey free of swine and cattle brucellosis as well as the poultry diseases pullorum, mycoplasma and avian influenza.

equine encephalitis, a disease that could devastate the state's horse population. The actions taken at that time to halt the spread of the disease once again proved the value of the division's improved services.

As part of its new strategy, the division laboratory developed a responsive program of testing and communications. When the number of horses diagnosed as having equine encephalitis grew the division reported the infected areas to local veterinarians and instituted a public awareness campaign about vaccinating their animals. Veterinarians reported a great increase in the rate of vaccinations. Although environmental conditions were ideal for further spread of this disease—it could have turned into an epidemic—the number of cases fell dramatically. In all, sixteen horses died, far fewer than might have been expected from the large number of cases earlier in the year.

The combination of improved field staff capabilities permitted a promising new area of endeavor which used the experience of Cook College together with the division to develop disease prevention programs for New Jersey farmers. In particular, the division devised a plan by which cattle herds at the college could be placed on test programs to help rid them of certain diseases which might be causing inapparent, but long-term losses. Division veterinarians tested the cattle on the farm for bluetongue, leucosis and paratuberculosis — diseases of financial significance. The herd tested free of bluetongue, and a program to eliminate leucosis was instituted. Final tests are being conducted for paratuberculosis. The results of this test program form the basis for a program that can be offered to New Jersey farmers.

Similarly, the division worked out a program to guarantee that the swine herd at the college was free of trichinosis with field veterinarians assisting and the laboratory doing the testing. These demonstration projects will prove useful in being able to extend services to New Jersey farmers and in saving costs.

The division participated in the diagnosis and epidemiology of several important poisoning cases during the year. These range from accidental poisoning of cattle fed poisonous shrub clippings to a suspicious poisoning of purebred angus cattle. The area of toxic investigations gains importance as concerns for food safety and the presence of foreign products in the food are better defined.

The division's activities also recognized other human health concerns such as Lyme disease and salmonella enteritidis. In reference to Lyme disease the division helped define the disease in the horse population and other domestic animals.

In other actions, the increasing reports of salmonella enteritidis infection throughout the Northeast caused a great amount of public alarm. The division provided epidemiologic efforts in cooperation with various state and federal departments in the battle against the disease that was diagnosed in people eating infected eggs. The infection is something of a mystery with no clear explanation of the manner of egg infection diagnosed. Some theories suggest the infection is from the chicken while others suggest the infection stems from the exterior of the egg.

The division is working with the other agencies seeking a method to halt the spread of the organism in an effort to protect both human health and the economic health of the egg industry.

Dairy Industry

Fiscal Year 1988 was filled with challenges for the Division of Dairy Industry, but the small dedicated staff responded effectively. Dairy farmers were assured of fair prices and accurate payment, while consumers received an adequate supply of nutritious milk at reasonable prices.

Milk Supply

New Jersey dairy farmers marketed 400 million pounds of milk during FY 1988, a decline of 9.3 percent from the prior year. The market value of milk was 852 million, 8.8 percent below the prior year. Forty dairy farmers went out of business leaving only about 380 dairy farmers at the end of the fiscal year.

Following a number of years of excess milk production, production in New Jersey and the Northeast was barely adequate to meet local demand. The decrease in production was brought about by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's whole herd buyout program authorized by the 1985 Farm Bill, lower milk prices to farmers and the pressure of urbanization.

The very tight milk supply during the fall of 1987 set the stage for dairy cooperatives to negotiate for premiums above the minimum Class I fluid milk price. Premiums have existed in many areas of the nation for many years, but this is the first time in recent memory that premiums have been paid in New Jersey.

The premiums were made possible by the organization of the Regional Cooperative Marketing Agency (RCMA), which brought together the cooperative association members and independent farmers in a cooperative association. Although RCMA has met stiff opposition from some dealers, it continues to be a viable force in the marketplace and is returning additional money to dairy farmers.

Milk Producer Services

A primary function of the New Jersey Milk Control Program is the administration of Joint Federal-State Milk Marketing Orders which control minimum prices paid to dairy farmers.

Following lengthy hearings in late 1983, proposals were made to amend both Orders 2 & 4 (Order 2—Northern New Jersey, Order 4—Southern New Jersey). But the proposed amendments were challenged in court, and during

During FY '88 New Jersey consumers spent an estimated $400 million on purchases of fluid milk, $9.3 million less than was paid by their neighbors in Philadelphia and New York City and $10.1 million less than that paid by consumers nationwide.

FY 88 the United States District Court of Appeals affirmed a District Court opinion to strike down the proposed Order. The proceedings to amend the orders were terminated.

Also during early 1988, a number of requests to amend both Orders 2 & 4 were received and hearings were begun in late June on 64 proposals for amendments.

If New Jersey's consumers are to continue to receive adequate supplies of locally produced milk, income to dairy farmers must be maintained. For this reason, the division has provided support to the Regional Cooperative Marketing Agency short of being involved in actual sign-up of members. Member sign-up was promoted primarily through the Garden State Milk Council, Farm Bureau and Farm Credit groups. Also, the division assisted the Garden State Milk Council with the Dairy of Distinction Program designed to promote the wholesome image of dairy farmers and the milk they produce.

To assure that dairy farmers receive accurate payments for the higher butterfat content in their milk, the division licenses weighers and samplers of milk, conducted 8,180 butterfat tests, and bonded all milk dealers buying directly from New Jersey farmers.

Consumer Services

New Jersey consumers purchased 1.8 billion pounds of fluid milk during FY 88, an increase slightly less than one percent over the prior year.

The Milk Control Program, as it relates to consumers, focuses on the need to maintain a competitive market climate free from predatory trade practices. A liberal licensing policy which encourages entry of qualified dealers into the marketplace; the aggressive enforcement of regulations prohibiting the sale of milk below cost; and regulation of trade practices by the division have provided such a climate.

During 1987-88 New Jersey consumers spent an estimated $400 million on purchases of fluid milk (excluding cream, egg nog and yogurt), $9.3 million less than was paid by their neighbors in Philadelphia and New York City and $10.1 million less than that paid by consumers nationwide.

To maintain the stable market which enables consumers to enjoy the benefits of New Jersey Milk Control Program, division's staff issued licenses to all stores and dealers selling milk, conducted nine field audits of major milk dealers, and made 2,488 investigations and surveys. Thirteen hearings were held concerning violations of the Milk Control Act and regulations of the division. Penalties totaling $10,330 were assessed.

Litigation

Late in 1986 a New Jersey milk dealer broke the grip that was held on the New York City milk market which previously allowed only New York milk dealers to sell there. As a result, New York milk dealers sought to retaliate against the New Jersey dealer by attempting to sell milk below cost to take customers from the New Jersey dealer. However, they became very frustrated when they weren't allowed to do so based on the division's aggressive enforcement of the state's milk marketing laws. As a consequence, one dealer brought suit in Federal Court in early FY 88 and also filed a complaint with the New York Commissioner of Agriculture protesting New Jersey's enforcement of the regulation prohibiting sales below cost. New York referred the matter to their Attorney General who also filed suit in Federal Court against the division. The division expects to win the cases, but no decision was reached during the year.

In another court action, Cumberland Farms appealed to the New Jersey Supreme Court the June 1987 decision of the New Jersey Superior Court which had affirmed the constitutionality of the division's regulation prohibiting sales below cost. The court refused to review the case, thus affirming the Appellate Division's finding.

The division scored another victory when the Superior Court Appellate Division upheld a decision requiring a store to pay for milk purchased from its previous supplier before changing suppliers.

Other issues still pending include the case before the Office of Administrative Law concerning whether the milk dealer license of Cumberland Farms, Inc. should be denied.

Finally, a suit filed by Ideal Dairy against Farmland Dairy in early 1986 was very active during FY 88.

Jersey Fresh

Jersey Fresh proved to be an invaluable tool to increase the demand for New Jersey farm products. Consumer awareness soared to new heights through television commercials, billboards and other methods of consumer contacts.

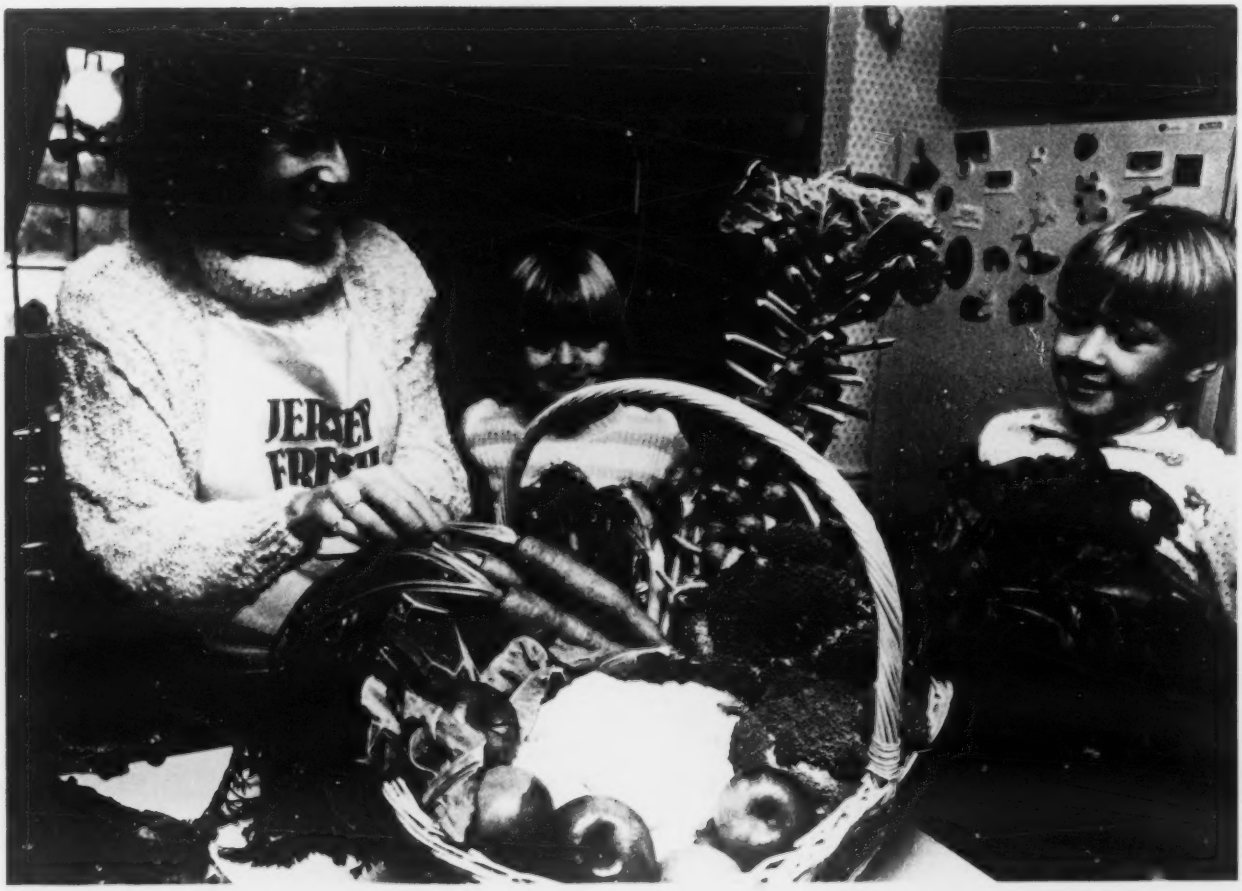
Once again, a Gallup poll at season's end showed Jersey Fresh maintaining a steady rise in trade usage and consumer awareness. Consumer awareness reached 23 percent while trade usage of New Jersey produce in local retail stores grew to 24 percent.

Encouraged by the continued climb in positive public response, the department set its sights on still higher accomplishments for the 1988 Jersey Fresh program.

Early in 1988, the campaign slogan—"Farm Fresh to You Each Morning"—set the campaign's theme.

A newly created TV spot featuring New Jersey Governor Thomas H. Kean related the goodness of New Jersey farm products to consumers in New Jersey, New York, Philadelphia and New England.

Retailers throughout New Jersey, New York and Philadelphia became further involved in the



Jersey Fresh program when their store names were "tagged" on the television commercials and "sniped" on the roadside billboards. These "tags" and "snipes" identified retailers who featured New Jersey products.

In support of the television campaign were roadside billboards located throughout the state. Located on heavily traveled roads, the billboards encouraged consumers to purchase Jersey Fresh commodities in season from our farms, roadside markets and retail stores.

Under the Jersey Fresh program, $200,000 in matching funds were awarded to 65 specific agricultural organizations or commodity groups. The money was used to tie into "Jersey Fresh" through their individual product promotions, education and publicity programs.

Exporting Farm Products

An aggressive plan of action was charted designed to increase the export of foods grown or processed in New Jersey. The plan of action outlined three areas—identifying the export potential; involving those firms in programs that assist exporting; and monitoring the success of the programs.

Once the firms that had export potential were identified the department stepped up its efforts to involve them in state, regional or federal programs to aid exporters. One such program, the federal Targeted Export Assistance program helped New Jersey firms combat unfair trade practices in foreign countries through matching grants for promotional expenses. During the year New Jersey companies qualified to receive $300,000 in federal funds for these promotions.

In another effort, the department is working to help New Jersey firms make connections with foreign buyers through national and international food shows such as the National Food and Agriculture Exposition. Once the connections are made—New Jersey firm with foreign buyers—the firm can then negotiate to sell the products in the foreign market.

Data Pricing

To help farmers and other marketers make equitable and profitable marketing decisions, the division collected and disseminated wholesale prices and supply information on New Jersey fruits, vegetables, feed and livestock, processed tomatoes and cultivated sod. F.O.B. shipping point prices were reported on seven major crops plus 60 or more other fruits and vegetables sold at auction.

The season average price at the major agricultural cooperative marketing associations compiled to the end of June 1988 was $6.60, up from the 1987 figure of $6.43 for the same period.

Horse Breeding and Development

One of the nation's most in-depth equine surveys that took place during the year dramatically demonstrated the significance of the horse industry to New Jersey's agriculture. The survey showed that New Jersey boasts 60,000 horses, 120,000 acres are used for equine activities and the horses alone have a value of $725 million.

The department aggressively charted a plan to increase the export of foods grown or processed in New Jersey.

Equine-related assets came to $4.1 billion which included the value of the horses, land, equipment and supplies.

Horse Park of New Jersey

The need for a state-sponsored horse park, long felt by the industry, has become a reality under the direction of the department. The Horse Park of New Jersey at Stone Tavern was launched to help support the important equine segment of agriculture. Previously with no public sponsored horse park in the state, equine enthusiasts often were forced to travel to nearby states for various equine shows.

During the year phase three of the horse park construction got underway which included a secretary's/judges stand, an equine building, water and electricity, an extended roadway and hook-ups for recreational vehicles. With the completion of phase three expected to be in 1989, the horse industry will have a centrally-located, easily-accesible facility in which to hold two and three-day horse shows.

Sire Stakes

The New Jersey Sire Stakes program has encouraged such growth in the Standardbred industry in New Jersey that this breed of horses is now the largest single breed group in the state. From humble beginnings in the early 1970's, the Sire Stakes program has encouraged the breeding of nearly 4,000 mares each year to some of the finest stallions in the world.

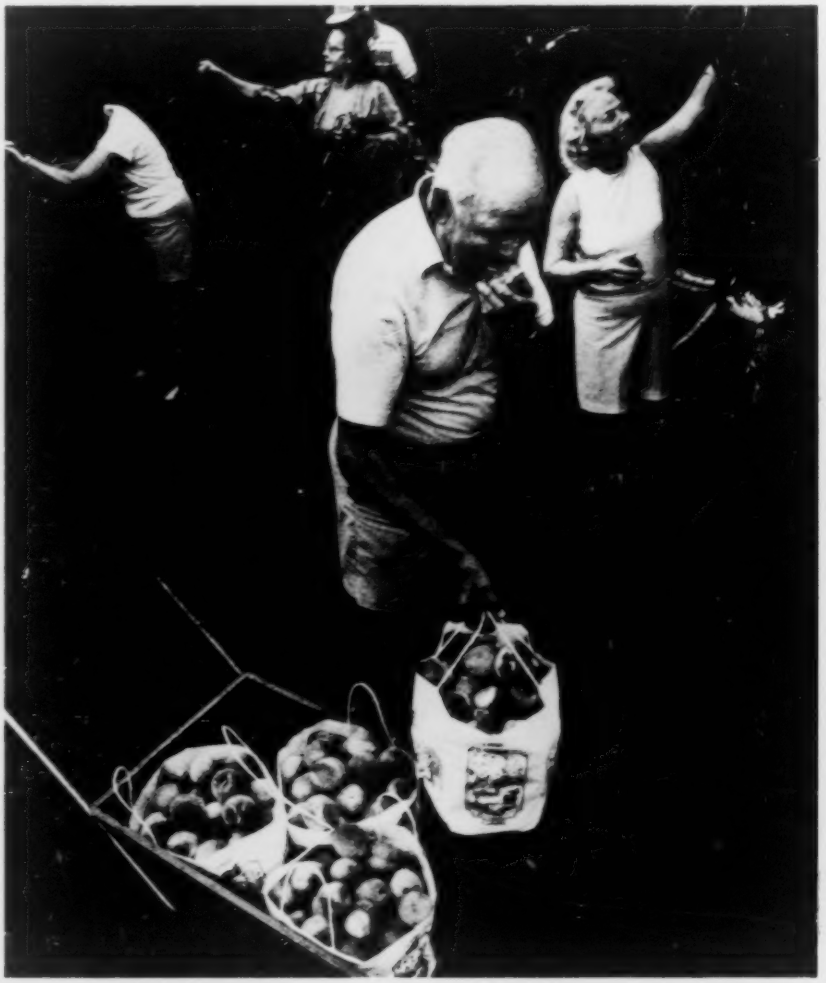
Sire Stakes and other related races which were restricted to New Jersey-sired horses generated purses of some $12.5 million from all sources in 1987. An additional $350,000 in breeder awards went to breeders and owners of certain New Jersey bred horses as another incentive to maintain a sound equine industry.

New Jersey-sired performers more than hold their own in national and international competition. For the second year in a row New Jersey-sired horse, MACK LOBELL, won the most prestigious trotting race in the world, the $1 million Hambletonian Stakes at the Meadowlands. MACK LOBELL was named "Horse of the Year" for 1987.

The success of the New Jersey-sired horses has maintained a strong demand for New Jersey-sired yearlings who were sold at public auctions in the United States and Canada for over $18 million.

Feeding Programs

The department administers feeding programs in schools,



institutions, camps and other places through a program that has dual goals. The program seeks to use surplus commodities produced on American farms at the same time it encourages nutritional meals for children and various other people. The department is the central hub for all food commodities donated by the federal government to New Jersey.

During fiscal year 1988 the department distributed 35.5 million pounds of food valued at more than $21 million for schools, institutions and summer feeding programs. The foods go to school lunch programs which feed more than 501,000 students daily, to institutions which feed an average of 42,000 meals daily and during the summer it helps feed more than 23,876 children daily in camps and summer feeding programs for needy individuals.

More than 12.9 million pounds of this food were processed in an effort to transform the bulk federally donated foods into more easily used, oven-ready foods such as pizza, chip steaks, hamburgers, hot dogs, meatballs, ice cream products, various breads, cookies and crackers and a variety of turkey and chicken products. Each of these ready-to-use products added to the usefulness of these products.

More than 525,000 of the state's needy population benefited from a separate program, the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, under which American cheese, dry milk, honey, rice, cornmeal, flour and butter were given away. During four separate distributions this year, 9.2 million pounds of food went to the 525,000 people.

The food crop, forests and other plant resources of the state are protected against injurious plant insects and diseases by programs of the Division of Plant Industry.

The division seeks to carry out its goal of protecting the farmers and urban growers through a number of means. It operates one of the nation's most advanced biological insect rearing laboratories and inspects plants shipped into the state to ensure they are free from pests and diseases. It vigilantly surveys the quality of seeds, conducts nursery plant and apiary inspections and also supervises the treatment of thousands of acres of gypsy moth infested trees.

Biological Control

The use of biological methods to combat plant pests and diseases has come to the forefront due to environmental concerns, the increased costs of developing new environmentally-compatible chemicals, resistance of many pest insects to labeled insecticides, and increased regulations. The farmers, public and environmental groups support the benefits of bio-control. That support assisted the department in developing a viable biological control program highlighted by one of the nation's most advanced biological insect rearing laboratories.

Currently, the division is involved in ten biological control programs. Of those ten, five programs which include the gypsy moth, alfalfa weevil, cereal leaf beetle, musk thistle, and

European corn borer—have well-established parasites due to department releases. These parasites are saving many thousands of dollars in pesticides, lowering production costs to the farmer, and reducing environmental concerns.

Another successful biological control program is the Mexican bean beetle parasite program which has reduced bean beetle populations within much of the state, reducing production costs to growers. This progam requires annual laboratory production and release of parasites since these parasites are not capable of over-wintering.

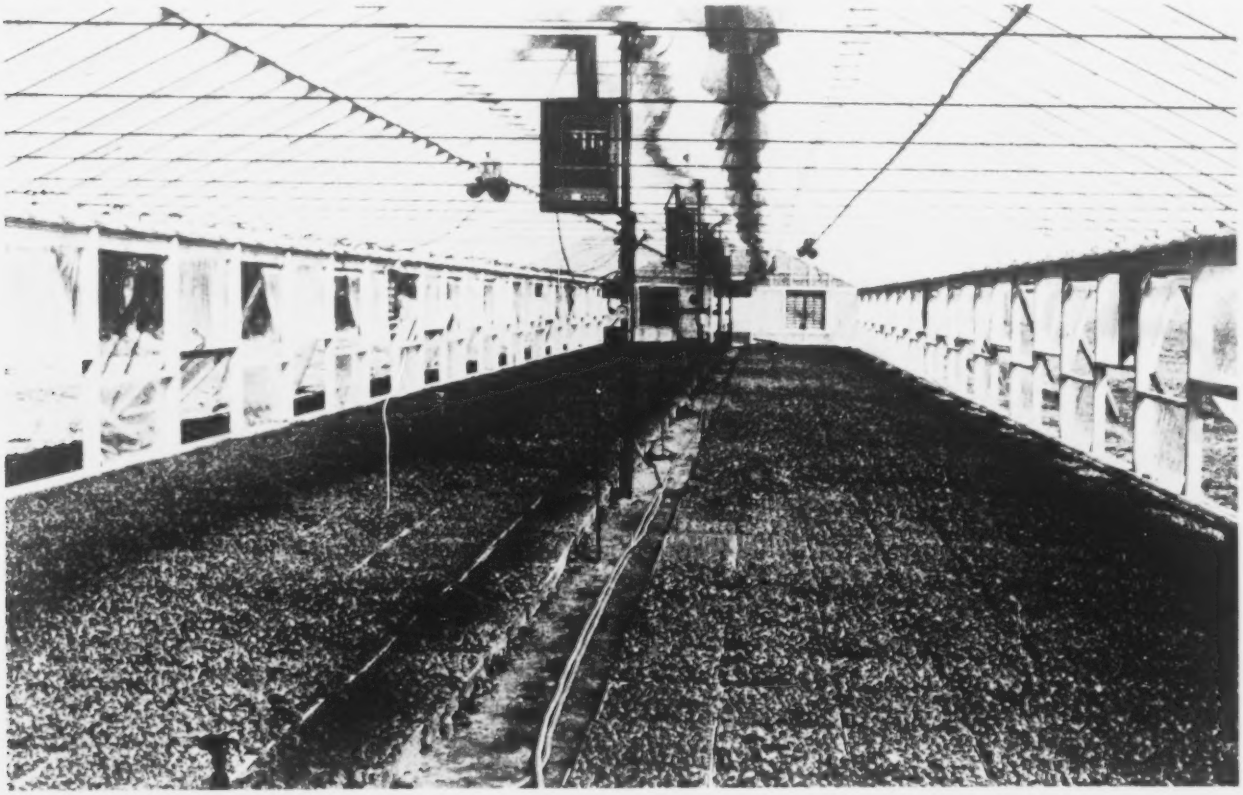
Development of new programs is a continuing important function. Colorado potato beetle control utilizing an egg parasite of the beetle has proven to be extremely successful, reducing many applications of pesticides on eggplant. The department expects to implement this program on a larger scale meeting the needs of eggplant growers within the state.

Other new pilot programs include the control of mites using predaceous insects on fruit trees, vegetable plants, ornamentals and within greenhouses. Asparagus beetle and euonymus parasites have been released and established. Although these programs appear to be very encouraging, further release and evaluation is required before full implementation can be made.

Gypsy Moth

The department uses natural predators developed in the beneficial insect rearing laboratory to reduce gypsy moth infestations, together with a spray program using the non-chemical *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or B.t., to reduce gypsy moth infestation. An aerial survey conducted in July, 1987 showed major decreases in gypsy moth infestation levels from 280,290 acres in 1986 to 94,500 acres in 1987. Defoliation was observed in 18 counties affecting 113 municipalities.

Some 28 municipalities participated in the 1988 spray program for a total of 12,100 acres treated—a substantial decrease



Division biologists trained to identify Africanized bees and the division's laboratory became one of the few in the country set up to use the USDA's Fast Africanized Bee Identification System.

from the 59,494 acres treated in 1987.

The 1988 gypsy moth spray program was the smallest acreage treated in 18 years and reflects the success of our policy of only treating residential forests when outbreaks threatened and allowing natural factors to control the pest in uninhabited areas.

The division, which planned, organized and supervised the entire gypsy moth survey and control project, received nearly $300,000 in U.S. Forest Service cost-sharing funds which were distributed to participating municipalities.

Plant Pathology

The division took action in an effort to prevent Africanized bees from moving into New Jersey. While these bees have not become established in this country, scientists indicate it is only a matter of time before they threaten to enter the U.S. If this more aggressive type bee became established a more aggressive, less controllable and less productive strain of bee would result. Because of scientific and public concerns about this, New Jersey has joined many other states in preparing to halt the spread of this bee.

Division biologists trained to identify Africanized bees and the division's laboratory became one of the few in the country set up to use the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Fast Africanized Bee Identification System (FABIS). Continuous monitoring up to this point has shown no traits of Africanized bees in New Jersey.

In other actions, steps were taken to control an outbreak of soybean cyst nematode, found for the first time in three Salem County fields and two Gloucester County fields. Affected growers were notified and advised of methods to control the problem and minimize further spread. Golden nematode, a serious pest of potatoes, was not found in any samples.

In another area, New Jersey ranks as one of only two states to work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture in field testing a new long-acting trap for the khapra beetle, a serious foreign pest of stored grains. New Jersey and California are involved in this test which, if successful, could provide a more effective method for detecting this pest.

To further aid growers who use plants brought in from other states, during the spring of 1988 the division inspected 335 lots of vegetable plants representing 34 million plants. Any lots found infested with pests or diseases were rejected.

Bee Culture

Each year, division inspectors survey and examine thousands of honey bee colonies to insure they are free of serious disease and other problems. Maintaining the health and vigor of these colonies is essential for the pollination of

such crops as apples, cranberries, blueberries, watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumber, squash, and pumpkins.

Disease infections of colonies continued to remain at low levels but tracheal mites, a newly introduced pest into the United States, were detected in apiaries in New Jersey. Out of 473 samples tested, tracheal mites were found in 22 samples from out-of-state migratory beekeepers and 14 from New Jersey beekeepers. Research on the tracheal mites indicates they can cause substantial loss to overwintering colonies in temperate climates. The use of menthol crystals can eradicate tracheal mites in bee colonies. The department plans to use this material on infested colonies to halt the spread of the deadly mite.

Nursery Inspection

During the 1987 season the total of nursery acreage increased to 14,510 up 571 over the 13,919 acres in 1986. Flowering trees and shrubs, bulbs and broadleaf evergreens showed significant increases in acreage. Certificates were issued to 452 dealers in nursery stock, an increase of twenty-one from the prior year. Dealer certification is granted only when the department is satisfied that nursery stock obtained from listed sources is certified as free from disease or plant pests.

Seed Certification

The regulatory program of the Bureau of Seed Certification and Control monitors the quality of seed available to New Jersey consumers. Inspectors visit retail outlets to check for labeling errors and to collect samples of vegetable, flower, crop or turf seeds for laboratory testing for seed quality. Large quantities of seed, especially turf seed, are often sold directly to such users as golf courses and lawn maintenance companies. The division is initiating an outreach program to inform them of the inspection and testing services. In FY 1988, the laboratory performed 2,798 tests on 2,333 regulatory samples. Of these, 69 or three percent were found to be in violation.

In its service testing program, the laboratory tested 1,066 samples for farmers, retail dealers, and other seed users. It also performed tests on 314 samples of certified wheat, barley, soybeans and turf seed for the certification program.

The number of crops eligible to be sold using the Jersey Fresh Quality Grading logo more than doubled during the year sparking new interest in this department program administered by the Division of Regulatory Services. The quality grading program is just one of the many programs offered to ensure a constant supply of high quality fruits, vegetables, eggs, poultry products, fish and fish products. Other division programs protect New Jersey farmers from unfair trade practices and assure that animal feeds as well as fertilizers and liming materials are of high quality and properly labeled.

Jersey Fresh Quality Grading

The "Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program" initiated in 1985 as an extension of the Jersey Fresh Promotional Program is a voluntary program designed to enhance the sales of New Jersey grown fruits and vegetables identified by the "Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program" logo.

Farmers participating in the program received better prices for products packed using the logo. Market surveys show that in almost every instance, logo-identified commodities sold for prices above the average and often at premium prices. Chain-store produce buyers repeatedly request products that are high quality and uniformly sized and packaged.

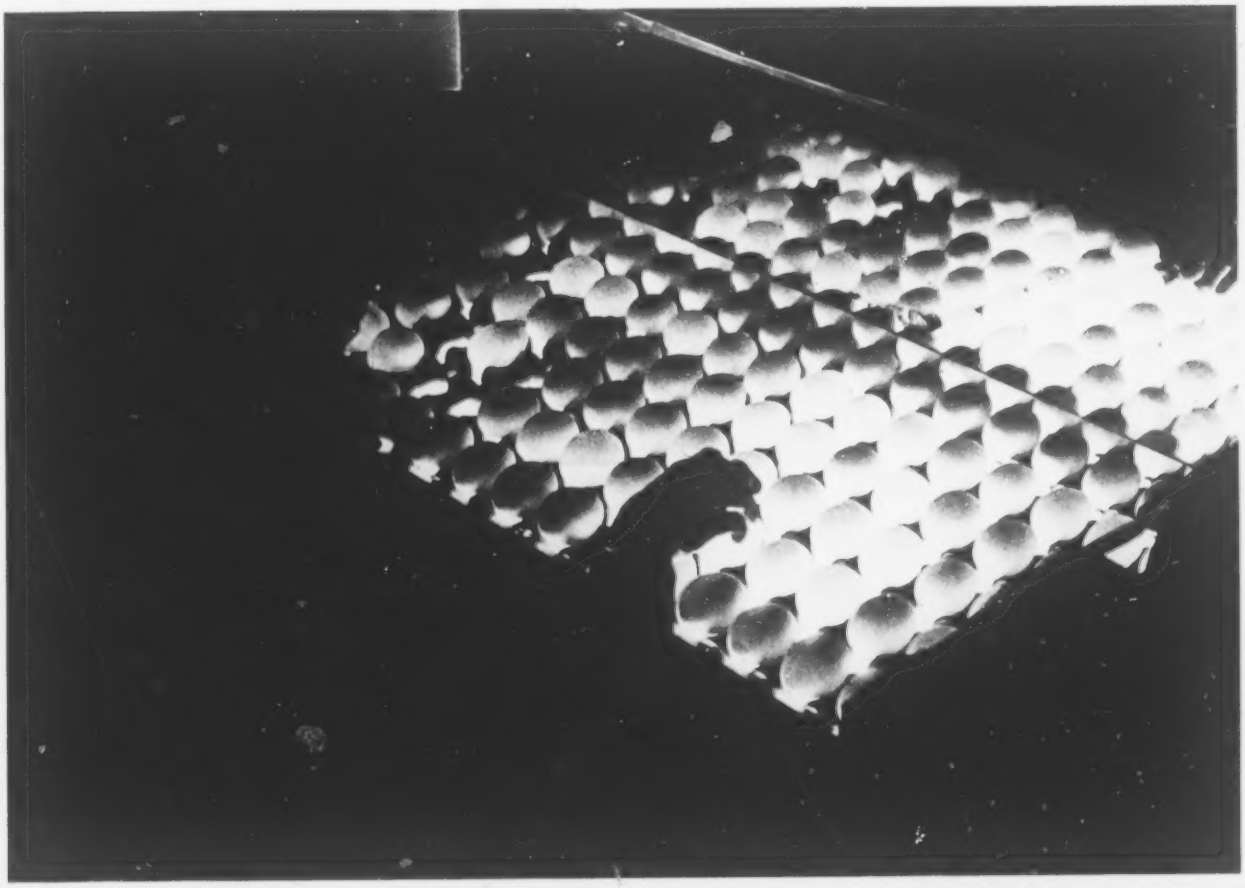
The success of the program continued through the 1987 harvest. In 1985, the inaugural season, 34 licensed growers packed 104,000 containers bearing the "logo." By 1987, 87 licensed growers packed approximately 1 million containers bearing the logo, a 156 percent increase in grower participation and a ten-fold increase in containers packed since the program began.

The 1988 season opened with 115 growers licensed and the list of eligible commodities increased to 28, up from 13 the prior year. Products such as blueberries, bearing the logo on consumer packages were available in 1988.

Several steps to increase buyer awareness of the program were initiated. A toll-free telephone number opened for buyers to learn which growers were licensed. To meet growers' concerns about the use of the "logo" on wood containers, the growers were provided with a rubber stamp to clearly identify eligible commodities packed under the "Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program."

To reach national produce buyers, the Quality Grading Program advertised in produce industry trade newspapers. The ads ran during the harvest season.

The "Jersey Fresh Quality Grading Program" will



continually be developed and updated to meet the needs of the New Jersey agricultural community.

Commodity Inspection and Grading

The division continued to assist the poultry industry in providing fair and orderly marketing procedures. This was accomplished by inspection and certification of 907,861 cases of shell eggs; 26,128 pounds of turkey; and 7.5 million pounds of chicken. In addition, 240 million pounds of liquid and frozen egg products were processed under the supervision of federal and state employees.

Acting under provisions of the Federal Egg Products Inspection Act, division personnel made 627 unannounced visits to registered egg handlers throughout the state. As a result of these inspections 28,577 dozens of eggs were removed from consumer channels for failure to meet required specifications.

In addition to the previously stated measures taken to provide consumer protection, 7,357 visits were made to retail and other establishments where eggs are sold. These inspections were made to ensure that USDA standards for grade, weight, and size were being met. Penalties collected for non-compliance were forwarded to the General Treasury, thereby offsetting program costs.

Processors, growers, shippers and receivers of fresh produce benefit from the division's inspection and grading services. Fresh produce is certified as to grade and condition at time of inspection. Inspections were made on 60.5 million pounds of produce.

This total includes most of the fruits and vegetables grown commercially in New Jersey and represents an increase of 13.7

Market surveys show that in almost every instance, commodities packed using the Quality Grading logo sold for prices above the average and often at premium prices.

million pounds over the previous season.

The N.J. Potato Labeling Law, which prohibits package misbranding relating to size, quality condition and grade was vigorously enforced through some 708 inspections at the retail level. Two thousand one hundred and forty-five pounds of potatoes were removed from sale for failure to meet required specifications.

The division's fish and fishery products inspection entered its second year of service to the fishing industry. Under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of Commerce, division personnel inspected and/or graded 3.3 million pounds of fresh, frozen or canned fish at the wholesale level. With the fish laboratory now in place this total is expected to increase substantially in the future. This year's total represents a 200 percent increase over the previous year.

Agricultural Chemistry

Through sampling, inspection, laboratory analysis and enforcement actions the division protected crop yields and promoted animal health growth by maintaining and insuring the quality of fertilizers, commercial feeds and liming materials in New Jersey. The division continued to survey for various man-made and naturally-occurring toxins in animal feeds and feed ingredients. As a constant effort to reinforce the accuracy of test results, the division chemists continued to participate in the "Check Sample" program with the American Feed Control Officials and the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials.

During the past year, 597 feed, fertilizer and lime manufacturers and distributors registered with the division. Any unregistered products that were found by the field inspection staff were removed from sale. The field staff examined 6,339 lots of commercial feeds, including pet food, fertilizers and liming materials to determine label compliance. Of the total 821 feed samples analyzed, 10 percent were found to be in violation. In addition, 20 percent of 870 fertilizer samples and 10 percent of 98 lime samples collected for analysis were also found to be in violation. A total of $3,600 in penalties were assessed and collected for feed and lime violations and $31,810 were assessed for fertilizer violations. ($20,555 was collected and forwarded to the State Treasury and $11,255 was given to farmers as compensation.)

The division continued to work closely with the Association of Analytical Chemists, the Association of American Plant Food Control Officials and the Association of American Feed Control Officials in a number of areas: proposing new legislation; developing analytical methods for new products; and developing methods for quality control of laboratory analysis results. Through cooperation with these associations, the division proposed a new liming materials law. Also, this cooperation enables our laboratory to continue to perform analysis with a high degree of accuracy and precision.

With a significant improvement in laboratory facilities and instrumentation, the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry expanded its services to the agricultural industry and the public. The new instruments greatly increased analytical speeds and improved the accuracy of the analytical results.

Licensing and Bonding

The department, under the New Jersey Licensing and Bonding Law, provided some economic protection for New Jersey farmers who sell perishable agricultural commodities plus hay, grain and straw to dealers and brokers on a credit basis. This year, licenses were issued to 177 produce dealers, 23 shell egg dealers, 2 live poultry dealers and 40 hay, grain and straw dealers.

Also, 603 registrations were issued to manufacturers and distributors of animal feeds, fertilizers, soil conditioners and liming materials. Monetary collections for license fees, registrations, tonnage fees, and assessment for deficient fertilizers totaled $165,746 which was forwarded to the state treasurer.

Rural Resources

Soil and water conservation and development programs continued to be a major function of the division as agricultural water supply, non-point source pollution, soil erosion and sedimentation problems demanded increased attention. Additionally, the development of a stronger commercial fishing industry from the fish harvesters to the processors and retailers took a high priority. Rural Advisory Council studies, agricultural advocacy issues, vegetative waste disposal matters, agribusiness development in rural areas and support for the department's involvement in the State Development and Redevelopment Plan was also provided.

The federal-state New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service collected and published statistical data on our agriculture and conducted special surveys on segments of the industry. All of the efforts of the division are directed at supporting the natural and human resources in all areas of the state and helping the rural, agricultural and fisheries segments of the industry to prosper and remain a vital part of the Garden State.

Natural Resources Conservation

Programs to control soil erosion, non point source pollution and improve water management administered by the State Soil Conservation Committee and local soil conservation districts resulted in significant public benefits. Conservation plans were developed for nearly 37,000 acres of farmland with treatment

practices installed on nearly 54,000 acres, preventing the loss of 210,000 tons of soil. More than 132,000 acres incorporated conservation tillage to control erosion.

The installation of conservation practices on farmlands accelerated with state cost share assistance. Fifty eight conservation projects were developed and approved by the soil conservation districts and the State Soil Conservation Committee. Of the installations which were completed and approved for cost share payments, 90 percent were for improved water management. All technical and procedural assistance is provided through the participating soil conservation districts.

In the urban sector of the state, soil erosion controls were applied to 5,300 construction projects involving more than 46,000 acres undergoing development. Virtually all land development projects disturbing more than 5,000 sq. ft. of land must have an approved soil erosion and sediment control plan prior to construction. To assure compliance during construction, more than 73,000 site inspections were performed by soil conservation district personnel. To strengthen enforcement procedures, amendments to the Soil Conservation Act were developed by the SSCC for introduction in the Legislature. Performance reviews were conducted in each of the 79 municipalities with state approved erosion control programs. Responsibility for erosion control was transferred from three municipalities to the local districts.

Work continued on special conservation projects in several watersheds throughout the state with special emphasis on the Navesink Watershed in Monmouth County. Efforts focused on soil erosion control and animal waste management with water quality improvement as a major goal. A supplemental appropriation of $260,000 for critical area stabilization along the Delaware River in the City of Beverly provided the basis for completion of plans and scheduling of construction to begin in late 1988.

Agricultural water issues

In 1987 cash receipts from farmers were $624 million. Nursery, sod and greenhouse products continued in the forefront of the agricultural commodities.

continued to receive high priority during the year. Agricultural water use data shows that agriculture is not the largest depletive user of water. Proposals for water user charges in the Delaware River Basin area have been analyzed and factual data have shown that, as a minimum, cranberry production water use must be deleted from such proposals since it is nondepletive. Long-term water needs modeling under way will be used to assure adequate recognition of agricultural needs in the State Water Supply Master Plan.

To maintain the state-local partnership in this program the State Soil Conservation Committee carried out its statutory responsibility of overseeing and coordinating operations of the 16 local soil conservation districts.

Fish and Seafood Development

The lack of appropriate processing facilities has been identified as a major barrier to full development of the state's seafood industry. In response to this need, the division concentrated on promoting the state as a site for processing operations rather than focusing on individual marketable commodities. Currently ten companies are investigating possible locations in the state. Some of these represent new ventures while others are expansions of existing facilities.

A series of aggressive export marketing programs to capitalize on foreign opportunities for sale of our under utilized species have been developed including participation in foreign trade shows and receptions, development of foreign language materials, and generation and dissemination of over 800 trade leads.

Last year, over 700 seafood aficionados entered "The New Jersey Fabulous Fishing for Compliments Recipe Contest." The contest was designed to focus attention on the seafood industry and develop consumer interest. Spin-offs from this took the form of a Fabulous Fishing for Compliments Recipe Book and a series of point of purchase brochures funded by Ronzoni Pasta, the Rice Council and Campbell's Soup.

Since almost 75 percent of all seafood is consumed outside of the home, efforts have been developed to work closely with the New Jersey hospitality industry. This year marked the Third Annual New Jersey Seafood Challenge, a cooking competition for professional chefs. In a national competition against chefs representing 36 states, New Jersey's winner took second place.

As a result of program initiatives, a major commercial aquaculture operation has been established in New Jersey.

Rural Advisory Council

The Rural Advisory Council, which is charged with studying and making recommendations to the Governor and Legislature concerning agricultural and rural issues, focused its attention on the proposed State Development and Redevelopment Plan. The council recommended among other things that compensation is necessary if the development value of land is denied through regulatory measures.

Rural Development Program

The prime responsibility of the Rural Development program is the encouragement of agricultural economic development. This program concentrates on providing technical assistance in dealing with governmental regulations, locating funding assistance for new and existing agribusiness, and providing guidance on agricultural policy issues.

Promoting the use of crop insurance, improving the regulations governing the construction of agricultural buildings, utilizing vegetative wastes from food processors, expanding New Jersey's livestock industry, and dealing with municipal ordinances that hinder agriculture, are examples of technical assistance programs.

Assistance is provided in locating sources of financing for agricultural oriented enterprises. The department supports the

legislation which would create a $5 million agricultural loan program administered through the Economic Development Authority.

New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

Through the state-federal agricultural statistics service, the department provides basic statistical data used by producers to make management decisions and by agribusiness and government to formulate policies and plans. During the year the service conducted 277 statistical surveys which were the basis for official estimates of crops, livestock, poultry, dairy, prices, labor and related agricultural reports. The service also responded to more than 1,367 requests for data from community, educational, lending, and other organizations and groups.

In 1987, the Agricultural Statistics Service determined that cash receipts from farming were $624 million, that there were 7,600 farms on 850,000 acres; that nursery, sod and greenhouse products continued in the forefront of the agricultural commodities; and thousands more facts about the industry. Also, a major survey on New Jersey's equine industry showed there were 60,000 horses in the state valued at $725 million.

State Agriculture Development Committee

The State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) plays a vital, active role in protecting agriculture's continued contributions to the nation's most densely populated state.

New Jersey's increased rate of urbanization sets a challenging stage for this important source of economic and aesthetic prosperity: as urban development spreads, Garden State farmland becomes more vulnerable. The SADC's mission is to protect and promote the future of New Jersey's diverse and continually evolving agriculture. This includes a broad approach to policy development on agricultural land use and mediating "right to farm" disputes between farm and non-farm neighbors.

The SADC, chaired by Agriculture Secretary Arthur R. Brown Jr., is independent of the Department of Agriculture.

Administration of the state's Farmland Preservation Program is one key committee responsibility. This voluntary program is an aggressive effort to permanently protect the size and quality of the state's agricultural land base by buying development rights to farmland and promoting soil and water conservation practices.

The SADC works closely with the 16 County Agriculture Development Boards which implement the program locally and provide invaluable insight into local economic and land use goals. Sixteen counties, which contain nearly 99 percent of the state's farmland, have now

created CADBs to help ensure agriculture's vital role in local economy.

Program participation grew substantially during fiscal year 1988, with 212 farms now enrolled. Permanently deed-restricted acreage jumped by more than 70 percent, from just over 1,000 acres to nearly 1,800, with 17 farms in six counties now protected for agricultural use forever. Acreage protected through eight-year agricultural deed restrictions also saw a healthy increase, growing more than 25 percent to nearly 25,000 protected acres in 15 counties.

Just two years after program activity began in earnest, New Jersey's unprecedented rate of growth made it critical to ask voters to consider a 1987 referendum increasing the program's flexibility. The public demonstrated their support for the Farmland Preservation Program by overwhelmingly passing that referendum.

Those changes now permit the program to shoulder a greater share of the costs of preserving farmland, reducing the financial burden to counties. This permits increased participation by more agricultural counties with comparatively limited tax bases. Voter support also gave the program another innovative means for preserving farmland: the state may now buy farmland outright (rather than just the development rights) and resell it after protecting it from development by means of a permanent agricultural deed restriction.

The effect of these changes was dramatic. Within two months, farmland owners submitted roughly 15,000 acres of farmland for permanent preservation—five times the amount submitted in the three previous years. By June 30, 1988, the SADC reviewed and granted preliminary approval to almost 13,500 of these farmland acres. These 113 farms now move into the appraisal and final review process required before final approval.

The majority of these enrollments and applications form eleven "project areas" throughout the state. These growing hot-spots of farmland preservation activity promise long-term agricultural viability, and reflect cooperative county and state planning in targeting key areas for the future of farming in New Jersey.

The SADC also approved nearly $525,000 in cost-sharing with landowners for the implementation of soil and water conservation practices, and paid landowners an additional $446,000 in reimbursement costs for completed projects. These projects protect precious natural resources for the future, and indicate the farmland owner's long-term commitment to New Jersey agriculture.

Fiscal year 1987 also saw the release of the Farmland Preservation Review Report. This analysis identified a host of approaches to streamlining the program and enhancing its effectiveness as a tool for retaining Garden State agriculture. One key recommendation was the successful referendum which spurred the program's recent rise in popularity and participation. The SADC continues to use this analysis as a tool for further enhancing the program's new vigor.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS 1988

Chronology of the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

1839 Congress appropriates $1,000 to Patent Office for "collection of agricultural statistics and distribution of seeds."

1841 Using 1840 Agricultural Census as a benchmark, Patent Office issues first crop report. Annual releases continue until 1848.

1862 U.S. Department of Agriculture established.

1863 Division of Statistics formed in USDA as predecessor today's SRS.

1866 Beginning of continuous series of reports on major crops, livestock, and agricultural prices.

1882 Part-time statisticians appointed to develop and maintain group of voluntary crop reporters and provide current information on agriculture.

1892 Now 15,000 farm-reporters provide data for monthly surveys, and 125,000 furnish survey data for annual estimates.

1903 In addition to crop reporters, 61,000 ginners, 24,000 millers and elevator operators, and 22,000 agents of railroads and transportation companies report on agriculture.

1905 Crop Reporting Board, a group of highly qualified agricultural statisticians from Washington D.C. and field offices, established to review information and set national and state estimates.

1908 Monthly reports begin on prices farmers receive for their products.

1909 Congress specifies which crops will be covered in crop report, stipulates issuance times, and requires Secretary of Agriculture to sign report. Statisticians, staff, and other workers prohibited by law from making premature disclosure of crop estimates, issuing false reports, or speculating on commodity market.

1917 Wisconsin signs first formal agreement establishing cooperative Federal-State crop-estimating program. (Agreements in effect with 48 States by 1967.)

1919 South Carolina statistician does first fieldwork on objective measurements of crop acreages (now a significant element in SRS crop estimating).

1925 First 5-year census of agriculture taken; previously taken every 10 years.

1928 Objective measurements for forecasting yield start with cotton; corn and wheat later, but are discontinued at the start of World War II.

1943 Quarterly estimates of grain stocks off farms in mills and elevators begin.

1945 Forerunner of today's enumerative surveys launched with interviews of 20,000 farmers in 158 counties and 42 states concerning farm labor.

1956 First comprehensive farm production expenditures survey conducted.

1961 Objective yield surveys for cotton and corn become operational, providing the CRB with additional indications of yield per acre.

1962 SRS begins use of computers. Data Processing Branch created.

1966 Continuous crop and livestock estimating program enters second century.

1974 SRS participates with NASA and NOAA in the Large Area Crop Inventory Experiment, a major inter-departmental effort to demonstrate the potential of satellite data and weather data for use in worldwide crop production estimation and forecasting for wheat.

1978 AgRISTARS, under of leadership of SRS, developed as an interagency research program to evaluate the potential of aerospace remote sensing data in meeting USDA information needs.

1980 AgRISTARS research program implemented. Research and development continues with SRS assigned a broader research role in addressing worldwide applications.

1982 SRS estimating program modified because of budget constraints. Available resources redirected toward maintaining timely and available data series judged to be the most important in monitoring changes in the agricultural sector.

1983 SRS developed its second comprehensive, long-range plan for improved statistical standards, integrated survey programs, and data management systems.

1986 USDA changes the name of Statistical Reporting Service to National Agricultural Statistics Service to more accurately reflect the purpose of the agency and its broad agricultural focus.

1988 NASS celebrates the 125th anniversary of providing USDA crop and livestock reports.

RANK OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES AND OF STATES FOR SELECTED ITEMS, 1987

Item	1	2	3	4	5
			NEW JERSEY COUNTIES		
Field crop production:					
Corn for grain	Warren	Hunterdon	Burlington	Salem	Middlesex
Wheat for grain	Cumberland	Salem	Monmouth	Hunterdon	Burlington
Barley for grain	Burlington	Salem	Cumberland	Monmouth	Mercer
All hay	Hunterdon	Sussex	Warren	Burlington	Somerset
Soybeans for beans	Salem	Burlington	Monmouth	Mercer	Cumberland
Potatoes	Cumberland	Salem	Middlesex	Monmouth	Burlington
Sweetpotatoes	Atlantic	Gloucester	Camden	---	---
Vegetable acreage harvested:					
Asparagus	Gloucester	Salem	Burlington 5/	Cumberland 5/	Camden
Cabbage	Cumberland	Atlantic 4/	Monmouth 4/	Burlington	Gloucester
Lettuce	Cumberland	Atlantic	Warren	Salem	Gloucester
Peppers	Gloucester	Cumberland 4/	Salem 4/	Atlantic	Monmouth
Sweet corn	Burlington	Monmouth	Gloucester	Salem 6/	Sussex 6/
Tomatoes	Gloucester	Salem	Cumberland	Atlantic 6/	Burlington 6/
Fruits and berries:					
Apples, com'l production	Gloucester	Burlington	Monmouth	Atlantic 6/	Camden 6/
Peach production	Gloucester	Atlantic	Cumberland	Camden	Burlington
Blueberry production	Atlantic	Burlington	---	---	---
Strawberry acreage	Cumberland	Burlington 4/	Camden 4/	Gloucester 4/	Monmouth 4/
Certified nurseries:					
Nursery stock acreage	Monmouth	Gloucester	Cumberland	Middlesex	Burlington
Number of nurseries	Monmouth	Cumberland	Gloucester	Bergen	Burlington
Livestock and products:					
Milk production	Warren	Sussex	Salem	Burlington	Hunterdon
Number cattle and calves 1/	Sussex	Warren	Hunterdon	Salem	Burlington
Number sheep and lambs 1/	Hunterdon	Sussex	Somerset	Warren	7/
Number hogs and sheep	Gloucester	Monmouth	Burlington 5/	Hunterdon 5/	Salem 5/
			UNITED STATES		
Crop production:					
Peaches	California	South Carolina	Georgia	Pennsylvania	NEW JERSEY
Cranberries	Massachusetts	Wisconsin	NEW JERSEY	Oregon	Washington
Taxes and value:					
Average value of farmland and buildings per acre 3/	Rhode Island	NEW JERSEY	Connecticut	Massachusetts	New Hampshire

1/ Data relate to January 1, 1988.
2/ Data relate to 1984.
3/ Data relate to February 1, 1988.
4/ Tied for 2nd.
5/ Tied for 3rd.
6/ Tied for 4th.
7/ Five counties tied for 5th.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1984

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	109,000	107.0	11,663	2.80	32,656	300
Wheat	bu	39,000	43.0	1,677	3.40	5,702	146
Oats	bu	6,000	56.0	336	2.10	706	118
Barley	bu	15,000	55.0	825	2.00	1,650	110
Rye	bu	9,000	29.0	261	3.50	914	102
Soybeans for beans	bu	133,000	31.0	4,123	5.99	24,697	186
Alfalfa hay	ton	45,000	3.70	167	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	75,000	2.00	150	---	---	---
All hay	ton	120,000	2.64	317	99.00	31,383	262
Corn for silage	ton	27,000	15.0	405	24.00	9,720	360
Potatoes	cwt	8,500	215	1,828	7.25	13,253	1,559
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,400	110	264	16.10	4,250	1,771
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	468,900	---	1,359.7	---	124,931	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	--- 2/	---	110,000 1/	.127	14,014	---
Peaches	lb	--- 2/	---	50,000 1/	.286	14,310	---
Blueberries	lb	7,900	3,800	29,000 1/	.620	17,980	2,276
Cranberries	bbl	3,200	85.6	274 1/	55.00	15,070	4,709
Strawberries	cwt	1,000	50	50	59.30	2,965	2,965
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	12,100	---	110.7	---	64,339	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	2,000	15	30	70.90	2,127	1,064
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,400	44	235	24.90	5,843	1,082
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,400	225	768	7.56	5,808	1,708
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,500	80	1,000	11.30	11,300	904
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,000	160	320	15.90	5,088	2,544
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	175	158	17.50	2,765	3,072
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	800	175	140	18.30	2,565	3,206
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,800	160	444	14.00	6,213	2,219
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	75	458	19.20	8,794	1,442
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,300	73	168	22.00	3,703	1,610
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,000	95	570	24.10	13,737	2,290
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	44,200	97	4,291	15.83	67,943	1,537
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	4,000	19.66	78.6	80.40	6,323	1,581
Snap beans	ton	8,000	2.81	22.5	202.00	4,541	568
Cucumbers	ton	1,100	9.45	10.4	206.00	2,142	1,947
Total - 3 processing crops	ton	13,100	8.51	111.5	116.60	13,006	993
Other vegetable crops 4/	ton	2,500	11.36	28.4	84.08	2,388	955
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	59,800	5.93	354.5	235.10	83,337	1,394
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	528,700	---	1,824.9	---	272,607	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1985

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	114,000	110.0	12,540	2.30	28,842	253
Wheat	bu	37,000	52.0	1,924	3.20	6,157	166
Oats	bu	5,000	63.0	315	1.60	504	101
Barley	bu	17,000	63.0	1,071	1.40	1,499	88
Rye	bu	10,000	32.0	320	2.80	896	90
Soybeans for beans	bu	129,000	34.0	4,386	4.90	21,491	167
Alfalfa hay	ton	43,000	3.90	168	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	75,000	2.20	165	---	---	---
All hay	ton	118,000	2.82	333	90.50	30,137	255
Corn for silage	ton	24,000	16.5	396	5/	5/	5/
Potatoes	cwt	8,800	280.0	2,464	3.80	9,363	1,064
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,700	125.0	338	11.20	3,786	1,402
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	465,500	---	1,449.2	---	102,675	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	--- 2/	---	103,000 1/	.118	12,128	---
Peaches	lb	--- 2/	---	90,000 1/	.283	25,454	---
Blueberries	lb	7,700	4,550	34,000 1/	.756	25,704	3,338
Cranberries	bbl	3,300	97.0	320 1/	55.30	17,696	5,362
Strawberries	cwt	1,100	55	61	50.20	3,062	2,784
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	12,100	---	132.6	---	84,044	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,900	19	36	68.70	2,473	1,302
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,500	46	255	24.50	6,195	1,126
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,400	230	785	6.85	5,375	1,581
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,800	85	1,088	10.30	11,206	875
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,100	130	273	18.00	4,914	2,340
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	170	153	18.80	2,876	3,196
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	170	153	21.50	3,290	3,656
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,800	140	392	10.70	4,194	1,498
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,300	78	491	23.40	11,489	1,824
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,400	67	161	27.60	4,448	1,853
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,300	115	725	27.20	19,720	3,130
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	45,300	100	4,510	16.89	76,182	1,682
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	4,200	21.95	92.2	75.00	6,914	1,646
Snap beans	ton	8,300	3.13	26.0	206.00	5,352	645
Cucumbers	ton	660	11.01	7.3	204.00	1,483	2,247
Total - 3 processing crops	ton	13,160	9.54	125.5	109.60	13,749	1,045
Other vegetable crops 4/	ton	3,900	9.23	37.0	95.88	3,452	885
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	62,360	6.22	388.0	240.50	93,383	1,497
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	527,860	---	1,969.8	---	280,102	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.
5/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1986

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	104,000	107.0	11,128	1.70	18,918	182
Wheat	bu	30,000	43.0	1,290	2.45	3,161	105
Oats	bu	4,000	54.0	216	1.55	335	84
Barley	bu	20,000	62.0	1,240	1.20	1,488	74
Rye	bu	10,000	31.0	310	3.05	946	95
Soybeans for beans	bu	117,000	28.0	3,276	4.75	15,561	133
Alfalfa hay	ton	43,000	3.40	146	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	72,000	2.10	151	---	---	---
All hay	ton	115,000	2.58	297	102.00	30,294	263
Corn for silage	ton	27,000	15.50	419	---	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	8,100	240	1,944	6.10	11,858	1,464
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,000	110	220	19.60	4,312	2,156
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	437,100	---	1,318.3	---	86,845	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	--- 2/	---	100,000 1/	.124	12,416	---
Peaches	lb	--- 2/	---	100,000 1/	.236	23,643	---
Blueberries	lb	7,900	3,800	30,000 1/	.774	23,216	2,939
Cranberries	bbl	3,300	98.5	324 1/	52.80	17,160	5,200
Strawberries	cwt	900	42	38	54.30	2,063	2,292
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	12,100	---	135.6	---	78,498	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,900	19	36	64.60	2,326	1,224
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,200	40	208	26.50	5,512	1,060
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,200	240	768	11.10	8,525	2,664
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	12,200	80	976	14.40	14,054	1,152
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,000	125	250	21.90	5,475	2,738
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	175	158	24.00	3,792	4,213
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	165	149	21.30	3,174	3,527
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,600	165	429	12.70	5,448	2,095
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,600	85	561	22.10	12,398	1,878
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,500	67	168	28.30	4,754	1,902
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,200	110	682	23.10	15,754	2,541
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	44,200	99	4,385	18.50	81,212	1,837
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	3,000	17.42	52.3	72.80	3,805	1,268
Cucumbers	ton	770	8.47	6.5	193.00	1,258	1,634
Total - 2 processing crops	ton	3,770	15.59	58.8	86.10	5,063	1,343
Other Vegetable Crops 4/	ton	7,780	4.56	35.5	129.00	4,580	589
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	55,750	5.63	313.6	289.70	90,855	1,630
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	504,950	---	1,767.5	---	256,198	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published seperately to avoid disclosing individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: CROP SUMMARY, 1987

Crop	Unit	Acres harvested	Yield per acre	Production (1,000)	Season avg price per unit ($)	Value	
						Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
FIELD CROPS							
Corn for grain	bu	95,000	110.0	10,450	2.00	20,900	220
Wheat	bu	27,000	45.0	1,215	2.60	3,159	117
Oats	bu	5,000	52.0	260	1.55	403	81
Barley	bu	15,000	60.0	900	1.10	990	66
Rye	bu	8,000	29.0	232	3.05	708	89
Soybeans for beans	bu	99,000	31.0	3,069	5.50	16,880	171
Alfalfa hay	ton	40,000	3.40	136	---	---	---
Other hay	ton	72,000	2.10	151	---	---	---
All hay	ton	112,000	2.56	287	105.0	30,135	269
Corn for silage	ton	19,000	15.0	285	---	---	---
Potatoes	cwt	7,400	190.0	1,406	6.00	8,436	1,140
Sweet potatoes	cwt	2,000	115.0	230	16.60	3,818	1,909
TOTAL FIELD CROPS	ton	389,400	---	1,107.2	---	85,429	---
FRUIT CROPS							
Apples	lb	--- 2/	---	77,000 1/	.124	9,520	---
Peaches	lb	--- 2/	---	76,000 1/	.227	17,284	---
Blueberries	lb	7,600	3,030	23,000 1/	.828	19,053	2,507
Cranberries	bbl	3,300	87.5	280 1/	5/	5/	---
Strawberries	cwt	800	53	42	68.00	2,856	3,570
TOTAL FRUIT CROPS	ton	11,600	---	103.6	---	48,713 6/	---
VEGETABLES FOR FRESH MARKET							
Asparagus, Jan-June 3/	cwt	1,800	18	32	65.30	2,090	1,161
Snap beans, Jan-Dec	cwt	5,300	35	186	31.00	5,766	1,088
Cabbage, Jan-Dec	cwt	3,000	240	720	10.80	7,776	2,592
Sweet corn, July-Dec	cwt	11,300	80	904	13.50	12,204	1,080
Cucumbers, July-Dec	cwt	2,200	160	352	18.80	6,618	3,008
Eggplant, July-Dec	cwt	900	180	162	20.40	3,305	3,672
Escarole, Jan-Dec	cwt	900	160	144	23.30	3,355	3,728
Lettuce, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,600	140	364	13.30	4,841	1,862
Peppers, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	80	488	22.20	10,834	1,776
Spinach, Jan-Dec	cwt	2,400	65	156	26.80	4,181	1,742
Tomatoes, July-Dec	cwt	6,100	95	580	25.70	14,906	2,444
Total - 11 market crops	cwt	42,600	96	4,088	18.60	75,876	1,781
VEGETABLES FOR PROCESSING							
Tomatoes	ton	2,900	19.40	56.3	72.00	4,051	1,397
Cucumbers	ton	560	8.75	4.9	194.00	951	1,698
Total - 2 processing crops	ton	3,460	17.68	61.2	81.70	5,002	1,446
Other Vegetable Crops 4/	ton	10,140	4.04	40.9	100.30	5,239	517
TOTAL PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES	ton	56,220	5.45	306.5	281.00	86,117	1,532
TOTAL ALL CROPS	ton	457,220	---	1,517.3	---	220,259 6/	---

1/ Utilized production.
2/ Not included in all crops total.
3/ Includes both fresh market and processing amounts.
4/ Not published separately to avoid disclosing individual operations.
5/ January, 1989.
6/ Cranberries are not included.

FIELD CROP SUMMARY

New Jersey all land in farms continued to decline in 1987. Harvested field crop acreage totaled 389,400 acres in 1987 compared with 437,100 acres in 1986. This represents an 11 percent reduction in harvested acreage between 1986 and 1987. Rainfall in New Jersey during the 1987 growing season was above normal for most of the state except for the extreme south which was below normal. Warm temperatures in late March and early April generally helped to get crops planted early, although sporadic rainfall delayed planting at times. Above to near normal temperatures and timely rainfall in June and July promoted excellent crop progress. This resulted in excellent yields for most of the 1987 field crops and equaled yields in 1986. The state corn yield tied the highest on record at 110 bushels per acre; soybean yield tied for second highest on record at 31.0 bushels per acre; while winter wheat yield was the third highest on record at 45 bushels per acre.

All hay production totaled 287,000 tons, 3 percent below 1986 production of 297,000 tons. Harvested acreage decreased 3,000 acres to 112,000 acres. Yields were down slightly to an average yield of 2.56 tons per acre. The decrease in harvested acreage, yields, and the increased demand for quality hay over recent years has increased the average price to the highest average price on record. Prices rose to a record average of $105.00 per ton, up 3 percent from 1986. Total crop value of $30.1 million was down slightly from $30.3 million in 1986.

Corn for grain production in New Jersey declined 6 percent to 10,450,000 bushels from 11,128,000 bushels produced in 1986. Acreage harvested for grain decreased 9,000 acres from 1986 to 95,000 acres. Yield, price per bushel, and total value were all up when compared with 1986. Yield increased 3 bushels per acre over 1986 to 110 bushels per acre to tie the yield record set in 1985. The average price rose to $2.00 per bushel compared with $1.65 in 1986. The total value of the crop was estimated at $20.9 million versus $18.4 million in 1986, up 14 percent.

Soybean production in the Garden State during 1987 was 3,069,000 bushels, down 10 percent from the 1986 production of 3,393,000 bushels. Acreage harvested fell 18,000 acres from 1986 to 99,000 acres. This was 15 percent below the acreage harvested in 1986. Yield increased 3 bushels over 1986 to 31 bushels per acre. Average price rose to $5.50 per bushel from $4.75 per bushel in 1986. As a result, the estimated total value increased modestly to $16.9 million versus $16.1 million in 1986.

New Jersey wheat production declined 6 percent to 1,215,000 bushels compared with 1,290,000 bushels in 1986. Acreage harvested declined 3,000 acres from 1986 to 27,000 acres. Average yield and price increased when compared with 1986. The average price per bushel averaged $2.60 versus $2.45 in 1986. Yield increased to 45 bushels per acre compared with 43 bushels per acre the previous year. Total value was virtually unchanged from the previous year at $3.2 million.

White potato production in New Jerssey was down substantially in 1987. Production in 1987 totaled 1,406,000 hundredweight compared to 1,944,000 hundredweight in 1986. This represents a 28 percent decrease in production. Acreage decreased 9 percent from 1986 to 7,400 acres. Yield, average price, and total value also declined when compared with the previous year. Yield dropped to 190 hundredweight per acre compared with 240 hundredweight in 1986. Average price per hundredweight decreased slightly from $6.10 in 1986 to $6.00. The resulting estimated total value was down dramatically from $11.9 million to $8.4 million in 1987. This represents a loss in total value between 1986 and 1987 of 27 percent.

Sweetpotato production in the Garden State rose modestly in 1987. Production was estimated at 230,000 hundredweight compared with 220,000 hundredweight in 1986. Harvested acreage remained unchanged at 2,000 acres. Yield rose 5 hundredweight to 115 hundredweight per acre in 1987. Average price fell to $16.60 per hundredweight compared with a record of $19.60 per hundredweight in 1986. However, this is still the second highest average price on record. Total crop value was estimated at $3.8 million compared with $4.3 million in 1986.

Rye acreage harvested declined to 8,000 acres from 10,000 acres in 1986. An estimated 55,000 acres was planted with the majority being utilized as cover crop. Average price was up while yield, production, and total value were down when compared with 1986. Yield decreased to 29 bushels per acre versus 31 bushels per acre in 1986. Average price rose to $3.05 per bushel from $2.80 per bushel in 1986. As a result, total value was estimated to be $708,000 versus $868,000 in 1986, down 18 percent.

New Jersey oat production rose to 290,000 bushels compared with 216,000 bushels in 1986. Harvested acreage increased 1,000 acres to 5,000 acres in 1987. Yield was down while average price and total value were above 1986 levels. Yield decreased to 52 bushels per acre compared with 54 bushels per acre in 1986. Average price increased slightly to $1.55 per bushel from $1.50 per bushel in 1986. The increase in harvested acreage and average price were the contributing factors in the 24 percent increase in total value. Total value was estimated to be $403,000 compared with $324,000 in 1986.

Barley production in New Jersey decreased dramatically from 1986. Production fell 27 percent from 1,240,000 bushels in 1986 to 900,000 bushels. Harvested acreage decreased 5,000 acres to 15,000 acres in 1987. Decreased acreage, yield, and average price resulted in total value falling 46 percent between 1986 and 1987. Yields decreased to 60 bushels per acre versus 62 bushels per acre in 1986. Average price per bushel averaged only $1.10 compared with $1.25 in 1986. The overall result was total value falling from $1,500,000 in 1986 to $990,000.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1982-1987

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
CORN FOR GRAIN 2/							
1982	152	114	100.0	11,400	2.69	30,666	269
1983	125	90	68.0	6,120	3.64	22,277	248
1984	140	109	107.0	11,663	2.80	32,656	300
1985	140	114	110.0	12,540	2.30	28,842	253
1986	135	104	107.0	11,128	1.70	18,918	182
1987 4/	125	95	110.0	10,450	2.00	20,900	220
CORN FOR SILAGE							
1982	---	35	15.0	525	20.50	10,763	308
1983	---	32	11.0	352	25.00	8,800	275
1984	---	27	15.0	405	24.00	9,720	360
1985	---	24	16.5	396	5/	5/	5/
1986	---	27	15.5	419	5/	5/	5/
1987 4/	---	19	15.0	285	5/	5/	5/
WHEAT							
1982	60	45	40.0	1,800	3.11	5,598	124
1983	55	38	40.0	1,520	3.36	5,107	134
1984	60	39	43.0	1,677	3.40	5,702	146
1985	45	37	52.0	1,924	3.20	6,157	166
1986	40	30	43.0	1,290	2.45	3,161	105
1987 4/	30	27	45.0	1,215	2.60	3,159	117
OATS							
1982	8	7	54.0	378	2.04	771	110
1983	6	5	51.0	255	2.28	581	116
1984	7	6	56.0	336	2.10	706	118
1985	6	5	63.0	315	1.60	504	101
1986	6	4	54.0	216	1.55	335	84
1987 4/	6	5	52.0	260	1.55	403	81
BARLEY							
1982	28	17	63.0	1,071	1.88	2,013	118
1983	25	17	53.0	901	2.15	1,937	114
1984	21	15	55.0	825	2.00	1,650	110
1985	21	17	63.0	1,071	1.40	1,499	88
1986	29	20	62.0	1,240	1.20	1,488	74
1987	20	15	60.0	900	1.10	990	66
RYE							
1982	80	11	29.0	319	3.74	1,193	108
1983	76	13	30.0	390	3.94	1,537	118
1984	60	9	29.0	261	3.50	914	102
1985	58	10	32.0	320	2.80	896	90
1986	58	10	31.0	310	3.05	946	95
1987 4/	55	8	29.0	232	3.05	708	89
SOYBEANS 3/							
1982	172	170	25.0	4,250	5.47	23,248	137
1983	135	133	23.0	3,059	7.74	23,677	178
1984	135	133	31.0	4,123	5.99	24,697	186
1985	130	129	34.0	4,386	4.90	21,491	167
1986	120	117	28.0	3,276	4.75	15,561	133
1987 4/	100	99	31.0	3,069	5.50	16,880	171

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of grains in bushels; silage in tons. 2/ Corn acres planted (first column) is for all purposes including silage and other; remaining columns relate only to corn harvested for grain. 3/ Soybean acres planted (first column) is for all purposes; remaining columns relate only to soybeans harvested for beans. 4/ Preliminary. 5/ Estimates discontinued in 1985.

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROPS, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1982-1987

Year	Acres		Yield per acre 1/	Production (1,000) 1/	Season avg price 1/ ($)	Value	
	Planted (1,000)	Harvested (1,000)				Total ($1,000)	per acre ($)
				POTATOES			
1982	8.6	8.5	260	2,210	5.10	11,271	1,326
1983	8.8	8.5	190	1,615	8.35	13,485	1,586
1984	8.6	8.5	215	1,828	7.25	13,253	1,559
1985	9.0	8.8	280	2,464	3.80	9,363	1,064
1986	8.2	8.1	240	1,944	6.10	11,858	1,464
1987 2/	7.5	7.4	190	1,406	6.00	8,436	1,140
				SWEET POTATOES			
1982	2.9	2.9	110	319	9.80	3,126	1,078
1983	2.5	2.4	90	216	15.40	3,326	1,386
1984	2.4	2.4	110	264	16.10	4,250	1,771
1985	2.7	2.7	125	338	11.20	3,786	1,402
1986	2.0	2.0	110	220	19.60	4,312	2,156
1987 2/	2.0	2.0	115	230	16.60	3,818	1,909
				ALFALFA HAY			
1982	---	50	3.50	175	---	---	---
1983	---	45	3.60	162	---	---	---
1984	---	45	3.70	167	---	---	---
1985	---	43	3.90	168	---	---	---
1986	---	43	3.40	146	---	---	---
1987 2/	---	40	3.40	136	---	---	---
				OTHER HAY			
1982	---	62	2.00	124	---	---	---
1983	---	70	1.90	133	---	---	---
1984	---	75	2.00	150	---	---	---
1985	---	75	2.20	165	---	---	---
1986	---	72	2.10	151	---	---	---
1987 2/	---	72	2.10	151	---	---	---
				ALL HAY			
1982	---	112	2.67	299	97.50	29,153	260
1983	---	115	2.57	295	99.00	29,205	254
1984	---	120	2.64	317	99.00	31,383	262
1985	---	118	2.82	333	90.50	30,137	255
1986	---	115	2.58	297	102.00	30,294	263
1987 2/	---	112	2.56	287	105.00	30,135	269

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price of potatoes and sweet potatoes in hundredweight; hay in tons. 2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: CORN ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Acres planted for all purposes --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	28,200	21,100	25,000	24,000	23,200	20,000
Morris	5,300	4,500	5,000	5,900	5,700	5,000
Somerset	9,200	6,100	6,700	6,700	6,700	5,400
Sussex	10,500	8,700	9,000	10,000	9,600	8,400
Warren	29,000	25,100	26,100	25,500	25,000	21,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	17,000	16,100	18,800	17,900	17,000	14,200
Mercer	5,000	4,200	5,400	6,000	5,800	4,500
Middlesex	6,000	4,600	7,500	7,500	7,100	6,400
Monmouth	10,000	7,800	8,100	7,600	7,000	7,000
Ocean	1,600	1,400	1,100	1,500	1,400	1,300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	300	300	400	2/
Camden	500	400	300	300	200	2/
Cape May	700	600	600	600	700	600
Cumberland	4,000	3,700	4,100	4,100	3,900	3,500
Gloucester	5,000	4,000	4,300	4,100	3,800	2,800
Salem	19,400	15,800	17,000	17,500	17,000	14,100
Other counties	300	600	700	500	500	800
STATE	152,000	125,000	140,000	140,000	135,000	115,000
			-- Acres harvested for grain --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	22,400	16,000	21,000	21,500	19,000	17,200
Morris	4,900	3,900	4,500	5,300	5,200	4,700
Somerset	6,800	4,000	5,600	5,500	4,700	4,200
Sussex	3,600	2,800	3,000	4,000	5,500	5,500
Warren	22,500	19,200	20,000	20,000	18,200	16,600
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	13,000	12,800	15,000	15,100	14,100	12,700
Mercer	4,800	3,600	5,100	5,600	5,600	4,400
Middlesex	5,000	3,900	6,700	7,000	6,800	6,300
Monmouth	8,800	6,900	7,400	7,400	6,400	6,400
Ocean	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,400	1,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	200	200	100	200	200	2/
Camden	500	300	300	200	200	2/
Cape May	700	500	500	500	600	500
Cumberland	2,900	2,700	3,300	3,400	2,500	2,200
Gloucester	3,600	2,500	2,700	3,000	2,300	2,300
Salem	12,600	9,300	12,300	13,500	10,800	10,000
Other counties	200	400	500	400	500	800
STATE	114,000	90,000	109,000	114,000	104,000	95,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: CORN PRODUCTION AND YIELD, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2,038,400	944,000	2,142,000	2,300,500	2,166,000	1,943,600
Morris	436,100	319,800	513,000	593,600	572,000	559,300
Somerset	564,400	184,000	588,000	583,000	488,800	474,600
Sussex	367,200	224,000	300,000	392,000	506,000	550,000
Warren	2,362,500	1,670,400	1,900,000	2,160,000	2,038,400	1,958,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	1,352,000	819,200	1,635,000	1,645,900	1,480,500	1,422,400
Mercer	604,800	244,800	581,400	632,800	627,200	519,200
Middlesex	615,000	312,000	737,000	763,000	693,600	756,000
Monmouth	880,000	420,900	777,000	769,600	665,600	704,000
Ocean	144,000	70,000	100,000	138,600	133,000	114,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	16,600	10,400	10,500	20,800	18,000	2/
Camden	41,000	19,200	30,000	19,800	15,200	2/
Cape May	63,000	24,500	50,500	50,000	44,400	36,500
Cumberland	284,200	135,000	402,600	414,800	280,000	154,000
Gloucester	313,200	162,500	310,500	342,000	220,800	184,000
Salem	1,297,800	530,100	1,537,500	1,674,000	1,134,000	1,000,000
Other counties	19,800	29,200	48,000	39,600	44,500	73,600
STATE	11,400,000	6,120,000	11,663,000	12,540,000	11,128,000	10,450,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	91	59	102	107	114	113
Morris	89	82	114	112	110	119
Somerset	83	46	105	106	104	113
Sussex	102	80	100	98	92	100
Warren	105	87	95	108	112	118
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	104	64	109	109	105	112
Mercer	126	68	114	113	112	118
Middlesex	123	80	110	109	102	120
Monmouth	100	61	105	104	104	110
Ocean	96	70	100	99	95	95
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	83	52	105	104	90	2/
Camden	82	64	100	99	76	2/
Cape May	90	49	101	100	74	73
Cumberland	98	50	122	122	112	70
Gloucester	87	65	115	114	96	80
Salem	103	57	125	124	105	100
Other counties	99	73	96	99	89	92
STATE	100	68	107	110	107	110

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SOYBEANS FOR BEANS, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	12,000	8,500	9,100	8,800	7,900	6,800
Somerset	8,400	6,200	6,500	6,700	6,700	5,800
Warren	3,400	3,200	3,400	3,000	2,600	2,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	26,000	20,000	20,800	19,700	20,000	17,300
Mercer	15,300	10,500	11,000	11,400	11,400	10,400
Middlesex	9,800	7,300	7,300	7,300	7,300	5,400
Monmouth	19,000	18,500	18,600	17,900	14,800	13,400
Ocean	2,000	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,000	800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,200	900	900	600	400	300
Camden	2,100	800	1,300	900	800	600
Cape May	1,500	900	900	900	600	600
Cumberland	20,000	16,000	14,000	12,900	12,000	10,400
Gloucester	19,500	14,500	13,500	12,700	9,500	6,500
Salem	29,000	23,500	24,000	24,500	21,500	18,100
Other counties	800	500	500	500	500	400
STATE	170,000	133,000	133,000	129,000	117,000	99,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	25	22	32	36	38	33
Somerset	19	17	29	33	29	34
Warren	34	32	34	34	35	34
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	27	26	33	33	29	32
Mercer	28	26	31	34	29	33
Middlesex	31	19	32	34	28	30
Monmouth	26	24	30	33	26	28
Ocean	18	28	30	31	23	27
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	20	13	26	31	25	24
Camden	21	12	25	31	23	21
Cape May	25	24	32	32	23	23
Cumberland	24	29	33	36	32	25
Gloucester	18	14	29	33	23	33
Salem	26	22	30	35	29	33
Other counties	25	28	29	32	33	29
STATE	25	23	31	34	29	31
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	300,000	187,000	291,200	316,800	300,200	224,400
Somerset	159,600	105,400	188,500	221,100	194,300	197,200
Warren	115,600	102,400	115,600	102,000	91,000	74,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	702,000	520,000	686,400	650,100	580,000	553,600
Mercer	428,400	273,000	341,000	387,600	330,600	343,200
Middlesex	303,800	138,700	233,600	248,200	204,400	162,000
Monmouth	494,000	444,000	558,000	590,700	384,800	375,200
Ocean	36,000	47,600	36,000	37,200	23,000	21,600
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	24,000	11,700	23,400	18,600	10,000	7,200
Camden	44,100	9,600	32,500	27,900	18,400	12,600
Cape May	37,500	21,600	28,800	28,800	13,800	13,800
Cumberland	480,000	464,000	462,000	464,400	384,000	260,000
Gloucester	351,000	203,000	391,500	419,100	218,500	214,500
Salem	754,000	517,000	720,000	857,500	623,500	597,300
Other counties	20,000	14,000	14,500	16,000	16,500	11,600
STATE	4,250,000	3,059,000	4,123,000	4,386,000	3,393,000	3,069,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	4,800	4,100	4,100	3,800	2,900	2,800
Somerset	2,300	1,900	2,100	2,000	1,800	1,400
Warren	2,500	2,100	2,400	2,200	2,000	1,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	5,200	4,300	3,700	3,300	2,500	2,500
Mercer	5,300	3,900	4,000	3,600	2,800	2,200
Middlesex	2,800	2,200	2,200	2,100	1,700	1,200
Monmouth	6,000	5,600	5,000	4,400	3,800	3,400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	600	400	400	300	300	2/
Cumberland	4,800	4,100	4,900	5,600	3,500	4,600
Gloucester	3,600	3,000	3,600	3,300	2,600	1,900
Salem	6,600	5,800	6,300	6,100	5,800	4,800
Other counties	500	600	300	300	300	400
STATE	45,000	38,000	39,000	37,000	30,000	27,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	35	40	38	57	38	43
Somerset	38	35	41	50	34	47
Warren	42	45	47	60	54	55
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	41	40	45	51	44	48
Mercer	41	40	43	50	37	42
Middlesex	43	41	40	50	41	51
Monmouth	42	40	43	49	50	52
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	32	31	41	47	43	2/
Cumberland	38	40	47	54	45	47
Gloucester	40	38	42	48	36	32
Salem	41	41	43	52	45	39
Other counties	41	41	40	48	41	38
STATE	40	40	43	52	43	45
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	168,000	164,000	155,800	216,600	110,200	120,400
Somerset	87,400	66,500	86,100	100,000	61,200	65,800
Warren	105,000	94,500	112,800	132,000	108,000	99,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	213,200	172,000	166,500	168,300	110,000	120,000
Mercer	217,300	156,000	172,000	180,000	103,600	92,400
Middlesex	120,400	90,200	88,000	105,000	69,700	61,200
Monmouth	252,000	224,000	215,000	215,600	190,000	176,800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	19,200	12,400	16,400	14,100	12,900	2/
Cumberland	182,400	164,000	230,300	302,400	157,500	216,200
Gloucester	144,000	114,000	151,200	158,400	93,600	60,800
Salem	270,600	237,800	270,900	317,200	261,000	187,200
Other counties	20,500	24,600	12,000	14,400	12,300	15,200
STATE	1,800,000	1,520,000	1,677,000	1,924,000	1,290,000	1,215,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BY COUNTIES 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	400	500	300	400	500	400
Somerset	400	500	300	400	500	300
Warren	200	300	200	200	200	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,900	3,800	3,200	3,500	4,000	3,100
Mercer	1,900	1,700	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,400
Middlesex	700	900	800	800	1,000	900
Monmouth	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,500	2,000	1,700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,600	2,900	2,000
Gloucester	1,100	1,000	500	900	1,200	1,000
Salem	4,000	3,900	3,900	4,700	5,500	3,700
Other counties	500	600	400	300	500	500
STATE	17,000	17,000	15,000	17,000	20,000	15,000
			-- Yield per acre (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	55	50	61	69	59	61
Somerset	59	58	65	66	65	66
Warren	50	48	65	65	56	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	65	57	50	60	65	64
Mercer	71	56	61	66	65	58
Middlesex	63	56	56	64	53	66
Monmouth	69	54	54	63	65	67
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	59	53	62	69	71	68
Gloucester	58	50	54	62	57	46
Salem	60	48	52	60	56	52
Other counties	60	50	50	63	62	57
STATE	63	53	55	63	62	60
			-- Production (bushels) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	22,000	25,000	18,300	27,600	29,500	24,400
Somerset	23,600	29,000	19,500	26,400	32,500	19,800
Warren	10,000	14,400	13,000	13,000	11,200	2/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	253,500	216,600	160,000	210,000	260,000	198,400
Mercer	134,900	95,200	97,600	112,200	110,500	81,200
Middlesex	44,100	50,400	44,800	51,200	53,000	59,400
Monmouth	131,100	97,200	91,800	94,500	130,000	113,900
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	118,000	106,000	130,200	179,400	205,900	136,000
Gloucester	63,800	50,000	27,000	55,800	68,400	46,000
Salem	240,000	187,200	202,800	282,000	308,000	192,400
Other counties	30,000	30,000	20,000	18,900	31,000	28,500
STATE	1,071,000	901,000	825,000	1,071,000	1,240,000	900,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: HAY HARVESTED ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Alfalfa Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	8,300	7,400	7,100	6,400	6,900	6,400
Morris	1,400	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,000
Somerset	4,200	3,500	3,700	3,400	3,500	3,400
Sussex	8,200	7,700	7,100	6,900	6,400	6,300
Warren	9,600	9,200	9,400	8,900	8,100	7,500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,200	4,000	4,100	3,900	4,200	3,700
Mercer	2,000	1,700	1,800	1,900	1,900	1,600
Middlesex	400	400	500	500	500	400
Monmouth	2,800	2,500	2,800	2,500	2,500	2,400
Ocean	400	400	300	300	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	500	400	500	500	500	400
Cumberland	1,700	1,400	1,200	1,200	1,600	1,400
Gloucester	1,400	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,300	1,300
Salem	4,200	3,600	3,700	3,700	3,800	3,600
Other counties	700	600	500	500	500	400
STATE	50,000	45,000	45,000	43,000	43,000	40,000
			-- Other Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	14,200	15,000	17,000	17,000	15,500	16,000
Morris	3,900	4,500	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,500
Somerset	7,000	8,000	8,000	8,500	8,400	8,500
Sussex	11,000	12,000	14,000	13,500	13,500	13,500
Warren	7,000	7,900	8,000	8,000	7,600	7,800
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	5,100	5,600	5,500	6,000	5,700	5,200
Mercer	1,800	2,500	2,800	2,500	2,500	2,300
Middlesex	700	1,000	900	900	700	600
Monmouth	1,800	2,200	2,600	2,600	3,000	2,700
Ocean	1,300	1,700	1,500	1,300	1,100	1,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	500	600	800	1,300	1,100	1,100
Cumberland	2,500	3,000	3,500	3,000	3,000	3,200
Gloucester	1,000	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400
Salem	3,500	3,900	3,800	3,500	3,300	3,100
Other counties	700	800	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,100
STATE	62,000	70,000	75,000	75,000	72,000	72,000
			-- All Hay --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	22,500	22,400	24,100	23,400	22,400	22,400
Morris	5,300	5,700	5,400	5,400	5,300	5,500
Somerset	11,200	11,500	11,700	11,900	11,900	11,900
Sussex	19,200	19,700	21,100	20,400	19,900	19,800
Warren	16,600	17,100	17,400	16,900	15,700	15,300
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	9,300	9,600	9,600	9,900	9,900	8,900
Mercer	3,800	4,200	4,600	4,400	4,400	3,900
Middlesex	1,100	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,000
Monmouth	4,600	4,700	5,400	5,100	5,500	5,100
Ocean	1,700	2,100	1,800	1,600	1,300	1,200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,800	1,600	1,500
Cumberland	4,200	4,400	4,700	4,200	4,600	4,600
Gloucester	2,400	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,700
Salem	7,700	7,500	7,500	7,200	7,100	6,700
Other counties	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,500	1,500
STATE	112,000	115,000	120,000	118,000	115,000	112,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ALL HAY YIELD AND PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

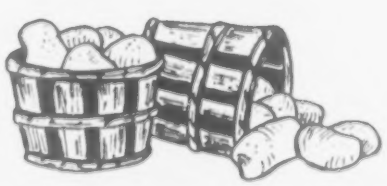
County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Yield (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Morris	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.2
Somerset	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.1
Sussex	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.6
Warren	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.1	3.0
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.0
Mercer	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3
Middlesex	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Monmouth	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8
Ocean	2.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8
Cumberland	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Gloucester	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1	2.1
Salem	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8
Other counties	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0
STATE	2.67	2.57	2.64	2.82	2.60	2.60
			-- Production (tons) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	54,000	56,000	61,600	62,000	55,300	56,000
Morris	12,000	12,000	12,800	13,300	10,800	12,250
Somerset	28,000	27,000	29,600	31,000	26,100	25,500
Sussex	50,000	51,000	57,100	61,000	50,300	51,120
Warren	53,000	49,000	46,900	53,500	48,100	45,630
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	24,000	26,000	28,000	28,900	25,700	26,610
Mercer	8,000	10,400	12,000	12,100	11,100	8,940
Middlesex	2,000	2,800	3,400	3,700	3,000	2,500
Monmouth	14,000	12,500	15,300	14,800	15,000	14,130
Ocean	5,000	4,100	3,600	3,700	2,800	2,360
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cape May	2,300	2,200	3,200	4,300	3,900	2,760
Cumberland	11,000	10,000	10,800	10,300	11,900	11,800
Gloucester	7,000	6,100	6,800	7,700	8,300	5,600
Salem	25,000	22,500	22,400	22,500	21,100	18,800
Other counties	3,700	3,400	3,500	4,200	3,600	3,000
STATE	299,000	295,000	317,000	335,000	297,000	287,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: POTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	400	600	600	600	600	500
Mercer	400	500	500	500	400	300
Middlesex	2,200	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,500	1,200
Monmouth	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,600	1,700	1,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	400	400	400	300	300
Cumberland	2,000	1,800	1,700	2,000	1,700	2,000
Salem	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,700	1,800
Other counties	200	200	200	300	200	300
STATE	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,800	8,100	7,400
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	255	140	235	265	225	200
Mercer	250	240	200	280	260	210
Middlesex	280	220	180	290	240	180
Monmouth	280	180	215	280	240	195
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	270	150	210	270	255	210
Cumberland	225	180	240	275	250	185
Salem	260	190	230	295	235	190
Other counties	250	200	170	215	180	190
STATE	260	190	215	280	240	190
			-- Production (cwt) --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	102,000	84,000	141,000	159,000	135,000	100,000
Mercer	100,000	120,000	100,000	140,000	104,000	63,000
Middlesex	616,000	396,000	306,000	493,000	360,000	216,000
Monmouth	420,000	306,000	387,000	448,000	408,000	195,000
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	108,000	60,000	84,000	108,000	76,500	63,000
Cumberland	450,000	324,000	408,000	550,000	425,000	370,000
Salem	364,000	285,000	368,000	501,500	399,500	342,000
Other counties	50,000	40,000	34,000	64,500	36,000	57,000
STATE	2,210,000	1,615,000	1,828,000	2,464,000	1,944,000	1,406,000

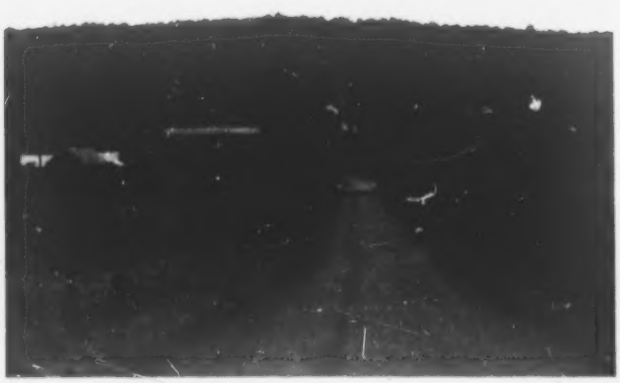
1/ Preliminary.



NEW JERSEY: SWEETPOTATOES, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	1,150	1,000	1,000	1,000	800	900
Camden	250	200	200	300	200	200
Cumberland	300	300	300	300	200	2/
Gloucester	750	600	600	700	600	600
Salem	350	200	200	200	100	2/
Other counties	100	100	100	200	100	300
STATE	2,900	2,400	2,400	2,700	2,000	2,000
			-- Yield per acre (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	120	100	115	130	115	130
Camden	130	90	130	120	105	130
Cumberland	100	75	120	125	115	2/
Gloucester	100	85	100	125	105	90
Salem	100	85	90	120	110	2/
Other counties	85	75	90	115	100	110
STATE	110	90	110	125	110	115
			-- Production (cwt) --			
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	138,000	100,000	115,000	130,000	92,000	117,000
Camden	32,500	18,000	26,000	36,000	21,000	26,000
Cumberland	30,000	22,500	36,000	37,500	23,000	2/
Gloucester	75,000	51,000	60,000	87,500	63,000	54,000
Salem	35,000	17,000	18,000	24,000	11,000	2/
Other counties	8,500	7,500	9,000	23,000	10,000	33,000
STATE	319,000	216,000	264,000	338,000	220,000	230,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

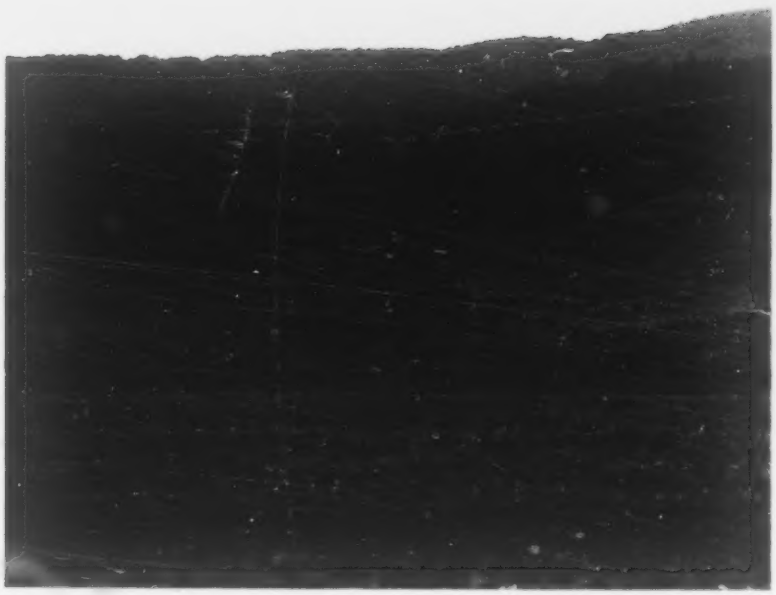


NEW JERSEY FIELD CROPS, USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES

Crop	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
Potatoes									
Sweet potatoes									
Soybeans									
Wheat									
Rye									
Corn:									
Grain									
Silage									
Forage									
Oats									
Barley									
Hay:									
Alfalfa									
Other									

Planting

Harvest — Begins — Most Active — Ends



WEATHER SUMMARY

January	Temperatures were near normal, while precipitation was above normal. Extreme temperatures were 60°F at Tuckerton and minus 16°F at Newton. The greatest total rainfall was 8.40 inches at Atlantic City and the greatest snowfall was 33.8 inches at High Point Park.
February	February was a cold dry month. Temperatures averaged 1 to 2 degrees below normal with extremes of 56°F at Atlantic City and Belleplain State Forest and minus 12°F at High Point Park. Precipitation extremes ranged from 0.37 inches at Wanaque Raymond Dam to 2.44 inches at Millville. The greatest total snowfall was 22.5 inches at Hightstown and Indian Mills.
March	Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal. Extremes were 78°F at Plainfield and Toms River and 5°F at several locations. Precipitation totals were generally 1 to 2 inches below normal. The greatest snowfall was 5.7 inches at Hightstown.
April	Temperatures in April were above normal in the north and below normal in the south. The warmest temperature was 87°F at High Point Park and the lowest was 18°F at Cranford and High Point Park. Precipitation totals ranged from 2.66 inches at Shiloh to 8.45 inches at Charlotteburg.
May	Temperatures were slightly above normal and precipitaton was below normal. Precipitation totals ranged from 1.39 inches at Wanaque Raymond Dam to 3.84 inches at Atlantic City. The greatest 24 hour rainfall was 1.63 inches at Tuckerton on the 4th.
June	Temperatures averaged well above normal with extremes of 98°F at Toms River and 39°F at Newton and Sussex. Precipitation was erratic across the state ranging from 2.58 inches below normal at Seabrook to 5.03 inches above normal at Somerville. The greatest 24 hour rainfall was 2.88 inches at Lambertville on the 4th.
July	Temperatures and precipitation were generally both well above normal. Precipitation totals ranged from 2.83 inches at Cape May to 12.08 inches at Hightstown. The heaviest 24 hour rainfall was 5.30 inches at Woodstown on the 2nd. Extreme temperatures were 101°F at Toms River and 45°F at Long Valley.
August	Temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees below normal across the state with extremes of 98°F at Moorestown and 38°F at Long Valley. Precipitation totals ranged from 3.43 inches below normal at Millville to 3.25 inches above normal at Moorestown. The heaviest 24 hour total was 3.72 inches at Moorestown on the 10th.
September	Temperatures averaged slightly below normal in the north and near normal in the south. Extremes were 87°F at numerous locations and 32°F at Long Valley. Precipitation totals were above normal in the north and near to slightly below normal in the south. Extremes ranged from 1.65 inches at Brant Beach to 9.35 inches at High Point Park.
October	October was a very cool month with averages generally 4 to 5 degrees below normal. Extremes were 76°F at Pemberton and Hightstown and 22°F at Long Valley. Precipitaion was near to slightly above normal ranging from 2.56 inches at Atlantic City to 6.39 inches at Essex Fells.
November	Temperatures averaged near normal in the north and above normal in the south. Extremes were 79°F at Toms River on the 5th and 7°F at Newton on the 22nd. Precipitation was below normal ranging from 1.86 inches at Audubon to 4.96 inches at High Point Park. The greatest monthly snowfall was 8 inches at Newton.
December	December was a warm, dry month. Precipitation totals ranged from 1.32 inches at Belvidere to 3.66 inches at High Point. The greatest total snowfall was 3.5 inches at Canoe Brook. Temperatures averaged 2 to 4 degrees above normal with extremes of 66°F at Seabrook on the 9th and minus 3°F at Newton on the 31st.

Keith Arnesen
Agricultural Meteorologist

SOURCE: Department of Meteorology and Physical Oceanography, Cook College, Rutgers University.

Precipitation during the 1987 growing season (figure 1) was above normal in the northwest and west central, and below normal in the extreme south. Rainfall totals of up to 12 inches in July were largely responsible for the high values in the west central part of the state. Rainfall during the crucial period of May to September (figure 3) was near normal over the north, above normal over the west central and below normal over the extreme south.

MARCH—OCTOBER PRECIPITATION

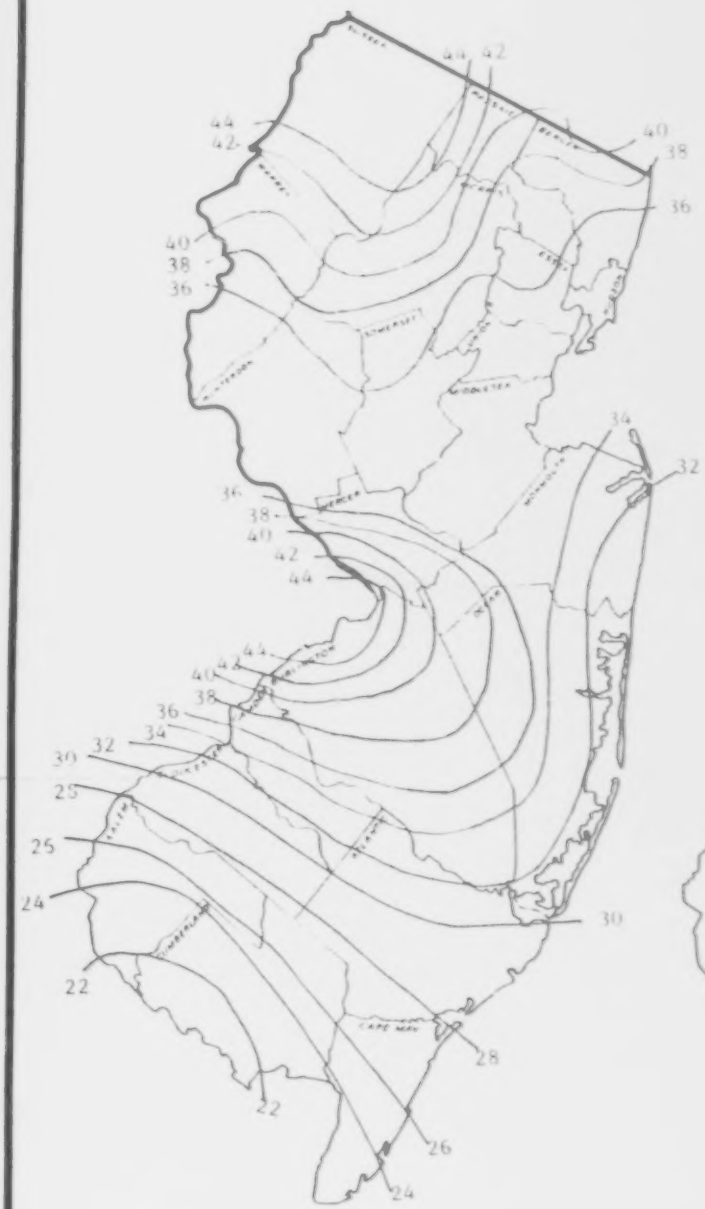


FIGURE 1 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MARCH - OCTOBER)
1987

FIGURE 2 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MARCH - OCTOBER)
LONG TERM AVERAGE (1951-80)

MAY—SEPTEMBER PRECIPITATION

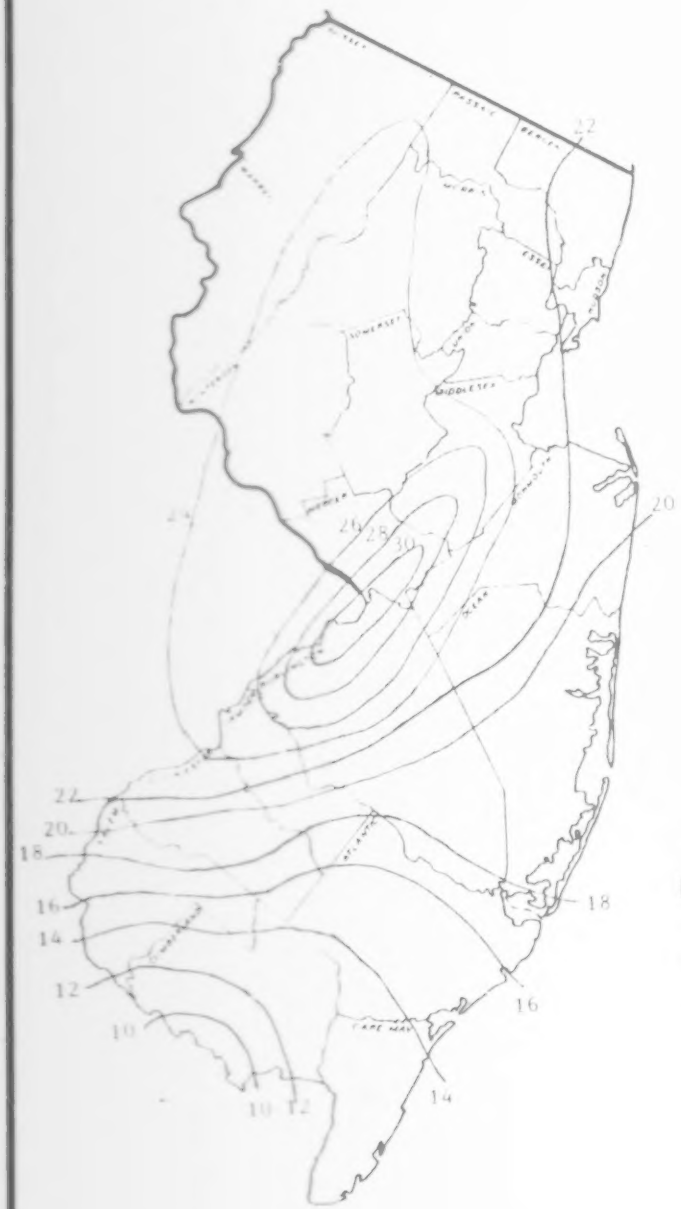


FIGURE 3 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MAY - SEPTEMBER)
1987

FIGURE 4 -- GROWING SEASON PRECIPITATION
(MAY - SEPTEMBER)
LONG TERM AVERAGE (1951-80)

NEW JERSEY: TOTAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1987

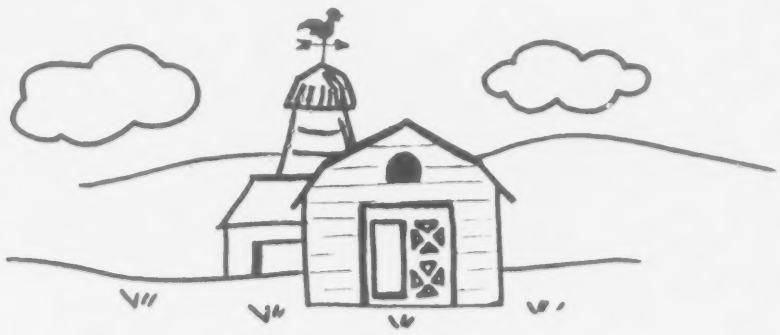
Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Normal
							-- inches --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark .....R	6.21	1.30	3.81	5.06	2.55	4.13	4.66	5.26	3.87	3.37	2.94	2.37	45.53	42.34
Canoe Brook.....	6.05	0.99	3.62	5.54	2.42	3.32	5.51	4.90	5.21	5.06	2.56	1.81	46.99	48.62
Hunterdon, Lambertville.	4.34	1.06	3.42	6.28	1.81	5.72	8.72	2.70	4.15	3.91	3.96	1.65	47.72	44.13
Flemington...	4.19	0.94	2.84	6.68	2.26	5.06	4.47	4.41	4.08	4.20	4.49	1.60	45.22	46.66
Morris, Boonton	5.04	0.83	3.12	4.37	2.10	2.72	5.69	6.52	5.80	5.12	3.63	1.68	46.62	47.85
Morris Plains ..	5.07	1.21	3.22	7.10	2.21	2.74	6.36	5.58	6.75	5.46	4.02	1.98	51.70	49.92
Passaic, Little Falls ..	5.61	0.92	3.25	6.77	1.74	2.91	6.35	6.77	6.22	4.72	3.39	1.90	50.55	49.40
Somerset, Somerville ...	5.04	1.14	2.02	4.70	1.70	8.52	8.41	4.21	3.49	4.11	3.45	1.57	48.36	45.36
Sussex, Newton	3.40	0.54	2.06	6.93	2.48	2.31	5.07	5.90	6.70	3.94	3.94	1.39	44.66	44.03
Sussex	M4.88	0.70	1.85	5.97	2.12	1.76	5.21	M	M	M	5.24	1.66	M	---
Union, Plainfield	4.70	1.24	3.83	5.25	2.51	3.85	8.06	4.93	4.37	4.69	3.31	1.99	48.73	48.76
Warren, Belvidere	4.27	0.57	2.06	6.61	2.03	2.88	5.33	4.97	7.69	4.19	2.16	1.32	44.08	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	M	M	2.91	6.39	3.21	1.77	4.93	M	3.43	4.15	M	2.25	M	---
Atlantic City, Airport .	6.23	1.54	3.36	5.83	2.96	2.10	6.12	2.64	3.51	2.56	2.27	2.19	41.31	41.93
Burlington, Indian Mills	6.07	2.09	3.34	5.35	3.08	4.40	4.97	4.68	3.74	4.52	3.28	2.60	48.12	45.01
Pemberton ..	6.27	1.96	M	5.56	4.11	7.00	6.49	5.66	3.83	5.06	3.26	2.67	M	---
Camden, Audubon	4.23	0.61	2.40	4.06	3.31	3.82	7.25	5.62	4.18	3.80	1.86	2.17	43.31	45.35
Cape May, Belleplain ...	M4.32	1.72	3.59	3.89	1.84	1.90	5.50	1.65	3.01	3.92	2.22	1.62	M35.18	---
Cumberland, Millville .	6.09	2.44	4.18	2.95	2.37	1.28	2.95	1.15	2.68	5.10	2.06	2.23	35.48	42.95
Shiloh	3.12	1.25	M0.96	2.66	3.02	0.90	4.21	1.10	3.66	3.61	1.96	2.32	M28.77	---
Gloucester, Glassboro ..	4.78	1.12	1.91	5.25	3.43	2.71	5.55	3.15	4.17	3.56	2.43	3.14	41.20	44.84
Mercer, Hightstown.....	5.06	1.73	2.35	6.80	2.19	5.45	12.08	4.90	3.69	4.78	2.72	2.06	53.81	44.39
Middlesex, New Brunswick	5.87	2.29	2.68	6.52	1.62	4.99	9.60	3.65	2.69	4.32	3.28	2.02	49.53	45.50
Monmouth, Freehold	M	2.79	M	M	M	M	6.80	3.85	M	M	M	M	---	---
Ocean, Toms River	6.42	0.32	3.36	5.51	3.24	2.37	4.74	5.10	2.34	3.57	3.09	2.96	43.02	47.68
Salem, Woodstown	5.34	1.16	1.99	3.85	3.26	3.58	7.85	4.53	4.78	3.23	2.71	2.56	44.84	42.81
COASTAL DIVISION														
Atlantic City .....R	8.40	1.55	4.10	6.68	3.84	0.71	M3.11	2.91	3.27	2.81	2.41	1.99	M41.78	---
Cape May	6.51	1.91	3.92	3.03	2.12	2.24	2.83	0.56	2.25	3.02	2.00	2.65	33.04	41.80
Long Branch	7.52	M1.58	M2.57	5.38	2.03	M	5.60	4.76	4.33	3.17	4.16	2.96	---	---
							-- departure from normal (inches) --							
DIVISIONS														
North	+1.30	-2.11	-1.35	+2.27	-1.72	-0.17	+1.78	+0.51	+1.53	+0.98	-0.41	-1.96	0.65	---
Central and South	+2.27	-1.55	-1.22	+1.35	-0.45	-0.07	+2.14	-1.00	-0.05	+0.65	-1.04	-1.37	-0.34	---
Coastal	+3.98	-1.67	+0.05	+1.52	-0.36	-1.55	+1.61	-2.21	-0.36	-0.10	-0.70	-1.33	-1.12	---

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.

R - Amounts from recording rain gauge.

--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable by quality control checks, or not received in time for publication.

SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Center.



NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE MONTHLY AND ANNUAL TEMPERATURES AT SELECTED STATIONS AND BY STATE DIVISIONS, 1987

Division and station	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual Average	Normal
							-- degrees --							
NORTH DIVISION														
Essex, Newark	31.5	33.0	45.0	53.9	63.9	74.5	79.4	75.3	68.7	53.7	47.6	38.4	55.4	54.2
Canoe Brook	27.3	28.6	41.4	50.3	59.3	70.2	74.8	70.2	63.1	47.7	43.3	35.9	51.0	50.6
Hunterdon, Lambertville	30.6	31.7	44.2	52.6	63.3	73.3	77.5	72.9	67.0	51.7	46.6	37.7	54.1	53.2
Flemington	27.6	28.7	41.6	50.8	60.0	70.1	74.8	69.9	63.5	48.2	43.6	35.8	51.2	51.0
Morris, Boonton	29.0	29.4	41.4	51.5	59.6	69.7	74.7	70.0	63.8	47.7	43.0	35.4	51.3	50.3
Morris Plains	28.2	29.6	41.9	50.1	58.9	68.9	72.9	67.9	62.5	47.0	42.9	34.9	50.5	50.3
Passaic, Little Falls	28.3	29.9	42.0	51.5	60.7	71.8	76.5	71.7	65.2	50.0	44.5	36.5	52.4	52.4
Somerset, Somerville	28.1	28.8	41.1	50.6	59.3	69.7	74.5	69.8	63.2	47.8	43.6	35.3	51.0	51.7
Sussex, Newton	23.5	24.8	38.0	48.7	58.1	67.9	72.2	66.4	60.8	45.2	40.5	32.3	48.2	48.4
Sussex	23.4	24.9	38.3	49.1	58.0	68.2	73.4	M	M	M	40.3	33.1	M	---
Union, Plainfield	30.1	31.9	44.5	M52.1	62.2	72.6	76.9	72.5	65.9	51.2	46.3	M36.9	M53.6	52.9
Warren, Belvidere	28.1	28.5	41.1	51.1	59.9	70.1	74.5	69.1	63.1	48.0	42.1	35.1	50.9	---
CENTRAL & SOUTH DIVISION														
Atlantic, Hammonton	M	M	43.6	50.6	63.3	73.3	78.6	M	67.5	51.1	M	37.9	M	---
Atlantic City, Airport	31.7	31.0	42.0	49.4	61.3	71.9	76.6	72.0	66.8	50.7	47.4	38.4	53.3	53.2
Burlington, Indian Mills	30.5	30.6	43.5	51.3	63.2	72.7	77.4	72.2	66.5	50.6	47.1	37.6	53.6	52.8
Pemberton	30.6	30.4	M	51.5	62.8	72.4	76.6	72.0	67.1	51.7	47.8	38.1	M	---
Camden, Audubon	32.8	33.5	45.8	53.1	63.7	73.9	79.2	74.9	68.3	53.1	48.4	39.9	55.6	---
Cape May, Belleplain	32.8	32.5	44.5	52.0	63.6	73.1	77.3	73.3	68.3	52.6	49.2	39.8	54.9	54.2
Cumberland, Millville	31.8	31.0	42.2	50.7	61.8	72.3	77.8	74.2	68.3	51.3	47.8	38.5	54.0	54.1
Shiloh	32.5	32.3	45.2	52.3	63.6	74.4	78.9	75.1	68.9	53.0	48.4	38.7	55.3	54.6
Gloucester, Glassboro	30.5	30.8	43.6	51.3	62.5	73.6	77.7	73.1	67.2	51.4	47.0	38.2	53.9	53.9
Mercer, Hightstown	29.1	29.4	42.6	50.5	61.1	71.1	76.1	70.8	65.0	49.6	45.4	36.9	52.3	52.8
Middlesex, New Brunswick	29.2	29.8	43.4	50.9	60.5	71.2	76.1	71.6	65.8	50.5	45.8	37.0	52.7	52.9
Monmouth, Freehold	M	29.0	M	M	M	M	76.4	72.1	M	M	M	M	M	---
Ocean, Toms River	31.3	30.6	42.3	49.9	M62.0	71.4	76.9	71.4	66.3	51.1	M48.6	36.6	M53.2	---
Salem, Woodstown	31.5	32.0	44.6	52.2	64.0	74.8	78.8	73.6	68.4	52.0	48.5	39.1	55.0	---
COASTAL DIVISION														
Atlantic City	35.1	34.8	44.1	49.8	M62.7	70.4	76.3	74.5	69.0	54.2	49.4	40.6	M55.1	54.1
Cape May	34.2	33.1	43.1	50.5	61.7	72.1	77.2	75.1	70.3	54.3	49.9	40.6	55.2	55.1
Long Branch	32.4	31.4	42.7	49.1	60.3	M	75.4	M71.2	66.4	52.3	M48.1	39.0	M	---
DIVISIONS							-- departure from normal (degrees) --							
North	-0.4	-1.0	+2.7	+0.8	+0.2	+1.5	+1.4	-2.0	-0.9	-5.0	+0.1	+3.1	0.0	---
Central and South	-0.2	-1.9	+2.3	-0.6	+1.1	+2.5	+2.5	-0.9	+0.2	-4.4	+1.8	+2.7	+0.4	---
Coastal	+0.2	-1.9	+1.4	-1.8	+0.5	+1.3	+1.3	-0.6	+0.2	-4.3	+1.1	+1.9	0.0	---

M - Insufficient or partial data; total is entered if less than 10 days values are missing. M appears alone if 10 or more daily values are missing.
--- No record. Data not recorded, determined unreliable, or not received in time for publication.
SOURCE: NOAA Weather Bureau, National Climatic Data Center.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE FREEZE DATES, SELECTED STATIONS 1/

County	Station	Years of record	Average dates of last occurrence in spring of:			Average dates of first occurrence in fall of:			Average number of days between dates for 32°
			32°	28°	24°	32°	28°	24°	
Atlantic	Hammonton	30	Apr 16	Apr 6	Mar 23	Oct 21	Nov 5	Nov 18	188
Burlington	Pemberton	30	May 1	Apr 13	Apr 2	Oct 11	Oct 23	Nov 7	162
Cape May	Cape May	30	Mar 30	Mar 22	Mar 8	Nov 10	Nov 29	Dec 9	225
Cumberland	Millville	30	Apr 16	Apr 4	Mar 20	Oct 25	Nov 6	Nov 16	191
Gloucester	Glassboro	30	Apr 13	Mar 27	Mar 19	Oct 25	Nov 7	Nov 17	194
Hunterdon	Flemington	30	May 7	Apr 21	Apr 4	Oct 8	Oct 16	Nov 3	153
Mercer	Hightstown	30	Apr 23	Apr 9	Mar 24	Oct 16	Oct 30	Nov 13	175
Middlesex	New Brunswick	30	Apr 16	Apr 6	Mar 22	Oct 22	Nov 2	Nov 20	189
Monmouth	Freehold	30	Apr 20	Apr 9	Mar 24	Oct 19	Nov 2	Nov 17	181
Morris	Boonton	30	Apr 24	Apr 8	Mar 26	Oct 14	Oct 24	Nov 11	172
Sussex	Sussex	30	May 9	Apr 26	Apr 9	Oct 2	Oct 16	Oct 28	145
Warren	Belvidere	30	Apr 30	Apr 13	Mar 30	Oct 14	Oct 24	Nov 8	166

1/ For the period 1951-1980 or that portion of this period for which data are available.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Climate of the States, No. 20, New Jersey, revised 1985.

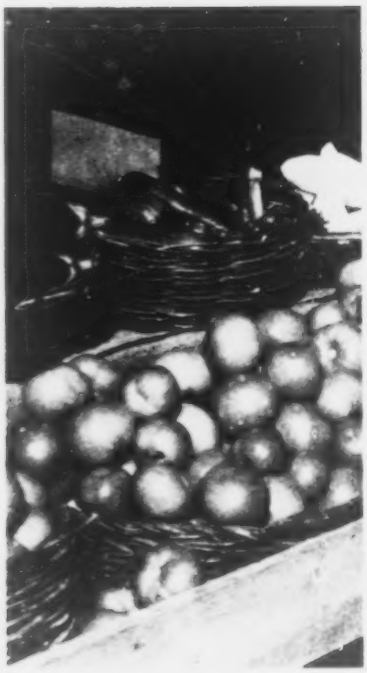
VEGETABLE CROP SUMMARY

During the 1987 growing season, weather conditions were less than ideal for the vegetable crops. Although the season started earlier than normal, wet conditions in April slowed down the planting rate and growth progress of the crops. Lower than normal temperatures in May slowed the maturity of crops. Hot and humid weather through the mid-summer adversely affected the vegetable quality. Heavy thunderstorms in some localities not only washed off the pesticides, but also caused localized flooding. Some record early snow fell in a few areas of the state on October 4th and a widespread frost occurred during the second week of October. Despite the weather problem in 1987, Garden State vegetable growers provided adequate supplies of Jersey Fresh vegetables to the public.

New Jersey vegetable growers harvested 56,200 acres of eleven principal fresh market and major processing vegetables in 1987. This was up 1 percent from 55,750 acres in 1986. The fresh market vegetable harvested acreage declined 1,600 acres while the processing vegetable harvested acreage increased 2,050 acres. Among the fresh market vegetables, cucumber and snap bean harvested acreages were up slightly while the acreages for others were unchanged or declined. Total production of fresh market and processing vegetables was 306.5 thousand tons. This represents a 2 percent decrease from 1986.

Total value of 1987 production for the eleven fresh market and processing vegetables amounted to $86.1 million compared with $89.9 million in 1986. The fresh market vegetables were valued at $75.9 million, down 7 percent from $81.2 million in 1986. The value of processing vegetable production was $10.2 million compared with $9.6 million in 1986, up 6 percent. However, the increased value of processing vegetables was not enough to offset the decreased value of fresh market vegetables. Therefore, the overall value of vegetable production showed a 5 percent decrease.

Garden State vegetable producers harvested 11,300 acres of fresh market sweet corn in 1987, down 900 acres for 1986. Yield per acre in 1987 averaged 80 hundredweight, unchanged from one year earlier. Production amounted to 904,000 hundredweight, down 7 percent from 1986. The value of production was down 13 percent from 1986 to $12.2 million. The decrease resulted from a combination of a lower harvested acreage and a lower season average price.



The Jersey fresh market tomato harvest totaled 6,100 acres, down 100 acres from one year ago. Yield per acre averaged 95 hundredweight, down 14 percent from 1986. Production amounted to 580,000 hundredweight, 15 percent below 1986. Season average price was $25.70 per hundredweight, up $2.60 from the previous year. Despite an increase in season average price, value of production showed a 6 percent decrease to $14.9 million.

There were 2,600 acres of head lettuce harvested during 1987, unchanged from one year earlier. Yield per acre averaged 140 hundredweight, down 15 percent from the previous year. Production totaled 364,000 hundredweight, down 15 percent from 1986. Season average price was $13.30 per hundredweight, up 60 cents from the previous year. The value of production was $4.8 million, down 11 percent from 1986.

Ranking New Jersey's fresh market vegetables by value of production indicated tomatoes were first with $14.9 million. Sweet corn was second with $12.2 million. Peppers ranked third with $10.8 million. Cabbage was fourth with $7.8 million and ranking fifth was cucumbers with $6.6 million.

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1982-1987

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt)	Production (1,000 cwt)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
			ASPARAGUS, Jan - June, fresh market and processing			
1982	1,900	21	40	82.40	3,296	1,735
1983	1,900	17	32	79.60	2,547	1,341
1984	2,000	15	30	70.90	2,127	1,064
1985	1,900	19	36	68.70	2,473	1,302
1986	1,900	19	36	64.60	2,326	1,224
1987	1,800	18	32	65.30	2,090	1,161
			CABBAGE, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1982	3,200	265	849	8.33	7,076	2,211
1983	3,200	245	786	11.90	9,332	2,916
1984	3,400	225	768	7.56	5,808	1,708
1985	3,400	230	785	6.85	5,377	1,581
1986	3,200	240	768	11.10	8,525	2,664
1987	3,000	240	720	10.80	7,776	2,592
			CUCUMBERS, July - Dec, fresh market			
1982	1,800	160	288	17.10	4,925	2,736
1983	1,700	150	255	15.50	3,953	2,325
1984	2,000	160	320	15.90	5,088	2,544
1985	2,100	130	273	18.00	4,914	2,340
1986	2,000	125	250	21.90	5,475	2,738
1987	2,200	160	352	18.80	6,618	3,008
			EGGPLANT, July - Dec, fresh market			
1982	1,100	180	198	13.60	2,693	2,448
1983	1,000	150	150	16.30	2,445	2,445
1984	900	175	158	17.50	2,765	3,072
1985	900	170	153	18.80	2,876	3,196
1986	900	175	158	24.00	3,792	4,213
1987	900	180	162	20.40	3,305	3,672
			ESCAROLE, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1982	950	175	165	17.50	2,880	3,032
1983	900	175	156	24.70	3,853	4,281
1984	800	175	140	18.30	2,565	3,206
1985	900	170	153	21.50	3,290	3,656
1986	900	165	149	21.30	3,174	3,527
1987	900	160	144	23.30	3,355	3,728
			LETTUCE, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1982	2,900	200	578	10.85	6,261	2,159
1983	2,900	165	484	14.65	7,096	2,447
1984	2,800	160	444	14.00	6,213	2,219
1985	2,800	140	392	10.70	4,194	1,498
1986	2,600	165	429	12.70	5,448	2,095
1987	2,600	140	364	13.30	4,841	1,862
			PEPPERS, July - Dec, fresh market and processing			
1982	6,100	75	458	21.50	9,847	1,614
1983	6,100	72	439	22.00	9,658	1,583
1984	6,100	75	458	19.20	8,794	1,442
1985	6,300	78	491	23.40	11,489	1,824
1986	6,600	85	561	22.10	12,398	1,878
1987	6,100	80	488	22.20	10,834	1,776

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLE CROPS, 1982-1987

Year	Acres harvested	Yield per acre (cwt.)	Production (1,000 cwt.)	Season average price per cwt ($)	Value	
					Total ($1,000)	Per acre ($)
			SNAP BEANS, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1982	5,200	44	228	24.30	5,530	1,063
1983	3,200	40	128	28.90	3,703	1,157
1984	5,400	44	235	24.90	5,843	1,082
1985	5,500	46	253	24.50	6,195	1,126
1986	5,200	40	208	26.50	5,512	1,060
1987	5,300	35	186	31.00	5,766	1,088
			SPINACH, Jan - Dec, fresh market			
1982	1,900	78	149	25.90	3,865	2,034
1983	2,200	75	165	35.60	5,876	2,671
1984	2,300	73	168	22.00	3,703	1,610
1985	2,400	67	161	27.60	4,448	1,853
1986	2,500	67	168	28.30	4,754	1,902
1987	2,400	65	156	26.80	4,181	1,742
			SWEET CORN, July - Dec, fresh market			
1982	12,500	74	925	12.30	11,378	910
1983	12,000	70	840	13.40	11,256	938
1984	12,500	80	1,000	11.30	11,300	904
1985	12,800	85	1,088	10.30	11,206	875
1986	12,200	80	976	14.40	14,054	1,152
1987	11,300	80	904	13.50	12,204	1,080
			TOMATOES, July - Dec, fresh market			
1982	6,600	120	792	31.80	25,186	3,816
1983	5,700	95	542	23.10	12,520	2,196
1984	6,000	95	570	24.10	13,737	2,290
1985	6,300	115	725	27.20	19,720	3,130
1986	6,200	110	682	23.10	15,754	2,541
1987	6,100	95	580	25.70	14,906	2,444
			SNAP BEANS, for processing 1/			
1982	9,300	2.66	24,740	202.00	4,997	537
1983	6,200	1.82	11,280	200.00	2,256	364
1984	8,000	2.81	22,480	202.00	4,541	568
1985	8,300	3.13	25,980	206.00	5,352	645
1986	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1987	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
			TOMATOES, for processing 1/			
1982	5,600	19.07	106,790	87.40	9,333	1,667
1983	4,400	15.70	69,080	83.00	5,734	1,303
1984	4,000	19.66	78,640	80.40	6,323	1,581
1985	4,200	21.95	92,190	75.00	6,914	1,646
1986	3,000	17.42	52,260	72.80	3,805	1,268
1987	2,900	19.40	56,260	72.00	4,051	1,397
			CUCUMBERS, for processing 1/			
1982 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---
1983 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---
1984	1,100	9.45	10,400	206.00	2,142	1,947
1985	660	11.01	7,270	204.00	1,483	2,247
1986	770	8.47	6,520	193.00	1,258	1,634
1987	560	8.75	4,900	194.00	951	1,698

1/ Yield per acre, production and season average price are in tons.
2/ Estimates discontinued.
3/ No longer published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

NEW JERSEY: TOMATOES, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Fresh market --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	250	200	200	150	100	150
Morris	150	150	100	100	100	100
Sussex	200	250	200	250	200	250
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	450	400	400	400	300	400
Middlesex	150	150	100	150	200	200
Monmouth	550	500	600	550	500	500
Ocean	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	400	350	500	500	500	400
Cumberland	450	400	500	500	500	400
Gloucester	2,100	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,800	1,700
Salem	1,000	800	900	1,100	1,100	1,100
Other counties	700	600	600	700	700	700
STATE	6,600	5,700	6,000	6,300	6,200	6,100
			-- Processing --			
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	250	250	200	200	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	350	300	300	200	200
Cumberland	950	1,000	900	900	500	500
Gloucester	1,500	1,100	1,000	1,100	800	900
Salem	2,500	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,200	1,000
Other counties	100	100	100	100	100	100
STATE	5,600	4,400	4,000	4,200	3,000	2,900
			-- Total --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Hunterdon	250	200	200	150	100	150
Morris	150	150	100	100	100	100
Sussex	200	250	200	250	200	250
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	700	650	600	600	500	600
Middlesex	150	150	100	150	200	200
Monmouth	550	500	600	550	500	500
Ocean	100	100	100	100	100	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	700	700	800	800	700	600
Camden	450	400	500	500	400	400
Cumberland	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,000	900
Gloucester	3,600	2,800	2,700	2,900	2,600	2,600
Salem	3,500	2,400	2,400	2,600	2,300	2,100
Other counties	350	300	200	300	400	400
STATE	12,200	10,100	10,000	10,500	9,200	9,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: ASPARAGUS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET AND PROCESSING, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	150	200	250	200	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	100	100	100	100	100	100
Cumberland	250	300	350	200	200	200
Gloucester	700	650	650	650	600	600
Salem	500	500	500	500	500	450
Other counties	200	150	150	250	300	250
STATE	1,900	1,900	2,000	1,900	1,900	1,800

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: CABBAGE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	150	100	100	100	100	100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	150	150	150	200	300	350
Middlesex	150	100	100	200	150	150
Monmouth	500	400	400	300	400	400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	500	650	700	700	500	400
Cumberland	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,000	900	800
Gloucester	200	350	350	250	400	300
Salem	250	200	200	300	200	200
Other counties	300	250	300	350	250	300
STATE	3,200	3,200	3,400	3,400	3,200	3,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LETTUCE, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Warren	150	150	150	100	150	200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Monmouth	100	100	100	100	100	2/
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	300	300	300	300	300	300
Cumberland	1,950	1,900	1,800	1,700	1,700	1,700
Gloucester	150	200	200	200	100	100
Salem	150	150	150	200	150	150
Other counties	100	100	100	200	100	150
STATE	2,900	2,900	2,800	2,800	2,600	2,600

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: SWEET CORN, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	100	100	100	100	100	100
Essex	100	100	100	100	100	--
Hunterdon	400	400	400	300	400	400
Morris	600	500	500	700	700	600
Somserset	300	200	200	200	200	200
Sussex	600	900	900	900	900	800
Warren	700	600	700	600	500	500
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	3,000	3,200	3,300	3,200	3,200	3,000
Mercer	300	300	300	300	400	400
Middlesex	300	200	200	300	300	400
Monmouth	1,500	1,400	1,500	1,300	1,300	1,200
Ocean	300	200	200	300	200	200
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	700	600	600	700	500	400
Camden	900	800	800	900	700	500
Cape May	500	400	400	400	300	300
Cumberland	400	600	700	500	400	500
Gloucester	800	900	900	1,000	1,100	1,000
Salem	1,000	600	700	1,000	900	800
STATE	12,500	12,000	12,500	12,800	12,200	11,300

1/ Preliminaty.

NEW JERSEY: PEPPERS, ACRES HARVESTED FOR FRESH MARKET, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	100	100	100	150	150	100
Monmouth	300	250	200	200	400	400
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	500	500	550	550	600	500
Camden	200	200	200	300	300	150
Cumberland	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,500	1,500
Gloucester	1,700	1,600	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,600
Salem	1,400	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,500
Other counties	400	350	350	400	550	350
STATE	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,300	6,600	6,100

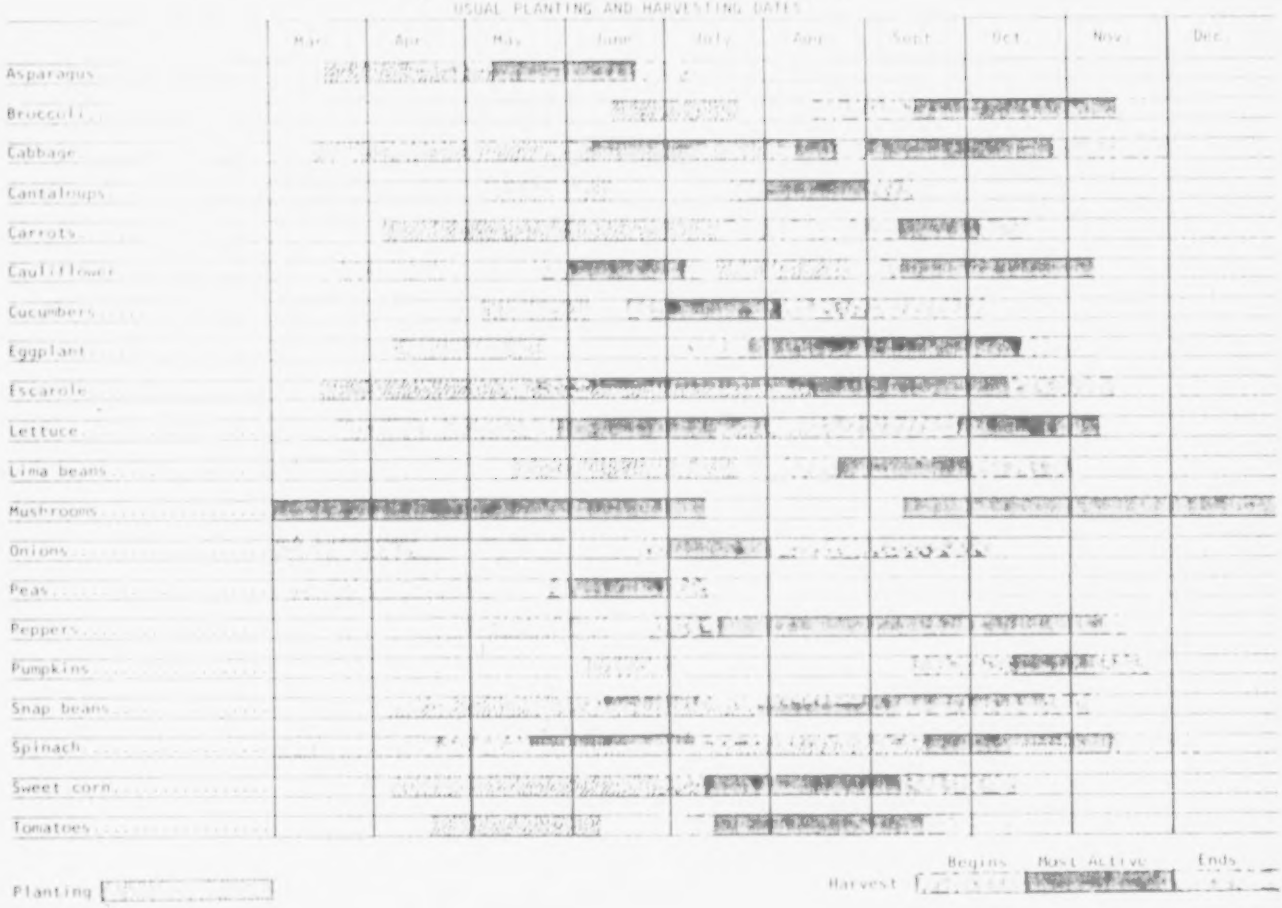
1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PRINCIPAL VEGETABLES, ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND VALUE, 1982-1987

Year	Acres harvested			Production (1,000 tons)			Value ($1,000)		
	Fresh market	Processing	Total 1/	Fresh market	Processing	Total 1/	Fresh market	Processing	Total 1/
1982 2/	44,150	14,900	59,050	233.5	131.5	365.0	82,957	14,330	97,267
1983 2/	40,800	10,600	51,400	198.9	80.4	279.3	72,239	7,990	80,229
1984	44,200	15,100	59,800	214.7	111.5	354.6	67,943	13,006	83,337
1985	45,500	13,160	62,360	225.5	125.5	388.0	76,182	13,749	93,383
1986	44,200	5,770	55,750	219.3	58.8	314.2	81,212	5,063	90,855
1987	42,600	3,460	56,200	204.4	61.2	306.5	75,876	5,002	86,117

1/ Totals include vegetable crops not published in fresh market or processing tallies in order to avoid disclosing individual operations.
2/ Totals include all vegetables crops since all were published in these years.

NEW JERSEY VEGETABLES, FRESH AND PROCESSING
USUAL PLANTING AND HARVESTING DATES



NEW JERSEY: MONTHLY UNLOADS OF MARKET VEGETABLES AT 22 U.S. CITIES, 1985-88 1/

Crop and year 2/	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Season totals
							-- 1,000 cwt --						
ASPARAGUS:													
1985-86	--	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
1986-87	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
1987-88	1	3	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12
BEANS, SNAP:													
1985-86	--	--	14	23	14	14	5	--	--	--	--	--	70
1986-87	--	--	4	16	13	15	10	--	--	--	--	--	58
1987-88	--	--	3	20	8	13	8	--	--	--	--	--	52
BEETS:													
1985-86	--	2	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	--	--	--	19
1986-87	--	1	4	2	2	4	4	2	--	--	--	--	19
1987-88	--	1	6	8	3	3	3	2	--	--	--	--	26
BROCCOLI:													
1985-86	--	--	1	--	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	--	6
1986-87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
1987-88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	2
CABBAGE:													
1985-86	--	1	50	53	33	26	33	20	8	--	--	--	224
1986-87	--	--	41	47	21	21	29	17	2	--	--	--	178
1987-88	--	--	32	53	23	24	26	15	6	--	--	--	179
CANTALOUPS:													
1985-86	--	--	--	11	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
1986-87	--	--	--	7	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
1987-88	--	--	--	13	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	22
CELERY:													
1985-86	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	3
1986-87	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
1987-88	--	--	--	--	2	2	4	1	--	--	--	--	9
CORN, SWEET:													
1985-86	--	--	2	75	31	8	1	--	--	--	--	--	117
1986-87	--	--	3	53	24	7	2	--	--	--	--	--	89
1987-88	--	--	2	34	27	9	2	--	--	--	--	--	74
CUCUMBERS:													
1985-86	--	--	15	93	56	25	12	--	--	--	--	--	201
1986-87	--	--	16	71	44	29	15	1	--	--	--	--	176
1987-88	--	--	15	81	39	32	21	--	--	--	--	--	188
EGGPLANT:													
1985-86	--	--	--	6	22	17	11	--	--	--	--	--	56
1986-87	--	--	--	7	17	16	8	--	--	--	--	--	48
1987-88	--	--	--	11	14	16	5	--	--	--	--	--	46
ESCAROLE:													
1985-86	--	5	16	13	10	8	16	7	--	--	--	--	75
1986-87	--	3	14	9	4	8	14	5	--	--	--	--	57
1987-88	--	1	13	11	5	6	13	9	--	--	--	--	58
LETTUCE:													
1985-86	--	23	53	14	12	10	36	13	1	--	--	--	162
1986-87	--	10	35	10	6	6	19	6	--	--	--	--	92
1987-88	--	7	28	32	7	8	10	11	--	--	--	--	103
PEPPERS:													
1985-86	--	--	1	30	51	22	12	1	--	--	--	--	117
1986-87	--	--	--	34	52	30	18	2	--	--	--	--	136
1987-88	--	--	--	27	44	24	13	--	--	--	--	--	108
SPINACH:													
1985-86	11	17	7	3	1	3	7	10	3	--	--	--	62
1986-87	8	12	7	3	1	4	8	5	2	--	--	--	50
1987-88	4	9	8	5	1	2	6	7	2	--	--	--	44
TOMATOES:													
1985-86	--	--	2	63	44	12	4	--	--	--	--	--	125
1986-87	--	--	--	52	32	13	6	--	--	--	--	--	103
1987-88	--	--	--	28	28	15	9	--	--	--	--	--	80

1/ See page 97 for conversion factors. 2/ Monthly totals may not add to season totals due to rounding.

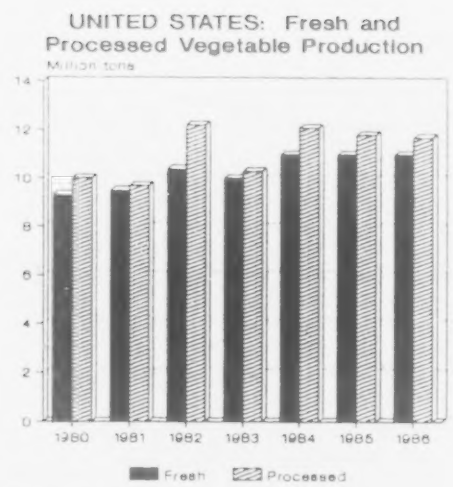
SOURCE: Fruit & Vegetable Market News Service, C & MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY: MONTHLY UNLOADS OF FRUIT, POTATOES AND SWEETPOTATOES, 1985-88 1/

Crop and year 2/	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Season totals
							-- 1,000 cwt --						
APPLES:													
1985-86	2	1	11	8	2	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	27
1986-87	1	2	14	9	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
1987-88	2	4	6	11	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	26
PEACHES:													
1985-86	57	131	86	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	275
1986-87	34	117	105	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	259
1987-88	20	79	89	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192
STRAWBERRIES:													
1985-86	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1
1986-87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1
1987-88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	2
BLUEBERRIES:													
1985-86	49	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	69
1986-87	42	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	58
1987-88	42	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23	76
POTATOES:													
1985-86	17	173	138	118	72	23	11	--	--	--	1	--	553
1986-87	20	191	151	67	5	4	1	3	1	--	--	--	443
1987-88	14	138	57	27	14	3	1	2	1	--	--	--	257
SWEETPOTATOES:													
1985-86	2	2	7	12	23	15	9	7	9	8	4	4	102
1986-87	1	1	5	8	13	8	4	4	3	4	2	2	55
1987-88	1	1	5	10	13	7	4	4	5	3	3	1	57

1/ See page 97 for conversion factors. 2/ Monthly totals may not add to season totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Fruit & Vegetable Market News Service, C & MS, U.S. Department of Agriculture.



SOURCE: 1988 Agriculture Chartbook

FRUIT CROP SUMMARY

New Jersey apple production in 1987 totaled 80 million pounds, down 20 percent from 1986. The utilized production was 77 million pounds, down 23 percent from a year ago. The value of utilized production in 1987 was 89.5 million, down 23 percent from 1986. The season average price of 12.4 cents per pound was unchanged from 1986. The leading apple producing county was Gloucester with production of 26.0 million pounds. Burlington was second with 11.5 million pounds. Ranking third was Monmouth with 7.5 million pounds. Cumberland with 5.5 million pounds, ranked fourth. Camden tied with Atlantic with 5.0 million pounds for the fifth ranking.

Blueberry production was 23 million pounds in 1987 compared with 30 million pounds in 1986. The decline in production was due to winter damage and poor pollination conditions during bloom. Acreage harvested at 7,600 acres was down 300 acres from 1986. The season average price was 82.5 cents per pound compared with 77.4 cents in 1986, up 5.1 cents per pound. The increase in season average price was unable to offset the decrease in production and resulted in a $4.1 million decrease in value from $23.2 million in 1986 to $19.1 million in 1987. Atlantic and Burlington are the two major blueberry producing counties.

Strawberries was the only crop that had a higher production level in 1987 than in 1986. Production, at 42,000 hundredweight, increased 10 percent from 1986. There were 800 acres of strawberries harvested in 1987, 100 acres less than a year earlier. The season average price was $68.00 per hundredweight, up $14.70 from 1986. All production in 1987 was utilized. The value of production was $2.9 million, up 38 percent from the previous year. This is attributable to a higher season average price and a higher production level. Pick-your-own and selling through roadside stands continue to be popular marketing channels in New Jersey.

Cranberry production declined sharply from the record crop of 325,000 barrels in 1986 to 280,000 barrels in 1987. Excessive rains during the cranberry flowering period and poor bee activity for pollination were two main causes for the low production. The acreage harvested at 3,200 acres was down 100 acres from 1986. The final 1987 season average price and value of utilized production will be released in December 1988.

During the 1987 growing season, New Jersey fruit and berry crops experienced unfavorable weather conditions. Apples, peaches and blueberries had sustained winter damage while blueberries and cranberries experienced poor pollination conditions during the bloom. Among the five major fruit and berry crops (apples, blueberries, cranberries, peaches and strawberries), strawberries was the only crop not adversely affected by the weather. Total production of the five major fruit and berry crops in 1987 declined substantially from 1986 as a result of being adversely affected by the weather. The utilized production of the five major fruit and berry crops totaled 207.2 million pounds compared with 266.3 million pounds in 1986, down 22 percent. Except for strawberries, all other crops had a lower utilized production level in 1987 than in 1986.

The season average price for blueberries and strawberries was higher in 1987 than in 1986, while peach and apple prices were unchanged. The value of production of the major fruit crops (excluding cranberries) amounted to $47.8 million compared with $61.3 million and $66.3 million in 1986 and 1985, down 22 percent and 28 percent respectively. Due to a change in the estimates program, the 1987 cranberry season average price was not released in August 1988 but will be released in December, 1988. Therefore, no 1987 season average price nor value of production for cranberries are published in this bulletin.

Ranking these four major fruit and berry crops by the value of utilized production indicated that blueberries were ranked first with a value of $18.2 million. Peaches were second with a value of $17.3 million. Apples and strawberries ranked third and fourth with values of $9.5 million and $2.9 million respectively. Cranberries normally rank third in value.

Garden State peach production totaled 80 million pounds in 1987 with utilized production of 76 million pounds, both down 24 percent from a year ago. Peaches for processing comprise only a small portion of total utilized production; therefore it is included in the fresh market usage and is not published separately. The season average price at 22.7 cents per pound, was down 4 percent from 1986. The lower utilized production level combined with a decrease in season average price resulted in a sharp decline in total value of utilized production at $17.3 million, down 27 percent from 1986. In ranking the major peach producing counties, Gloucester County was the leading county with total production of 37.5 million pounds. Atlantic was second with 11.0 million pounds. Cumberland was third with 10.0 million pounds, followed closely by Camden with 9.0 million pounds. Burlington ranked fifth with production of 4.6 million pounds.

NEW JERSEY: FRUIT AND BERRY PRODUCTION, UTILIZATION AND VALUE, 1982-1987

Crop year	Production 1/		Utilization		Season average price per unit 5/	Value of utilized production ($1,000)
	Total	Utilized	Fresh 2/	Processed		
			APPLES (million pounds)			
1982	140.0	140.0	56.0	84.0	10.3	14,448
1983	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	10.5	10,450
1984	110.0	110.0	64.0	46.0	12.7	14,014
1985	105.0	103.0	58.0	45.0	11.8	12,128
1986	100.0	100.0	37.0	63.0	12.4	12,416
1987	80.0	77.0	37.0	40.0	12.4	9,520
			PEACHES (million pounds)			
1982	80.0	80.0	80.0	3/	27.6	22,084
1983	105.0	100.0	100.0	3/	25.4	25,411
1984	50.0	50.0	50.0	3/	28.6	14,310
1985	95.0	90.0	90.0	3/	28.3	25,454
1986	105.0	100.0	100.0	3/	23.6	23,643
1987	80.0	76.0	76.0	3/	22.7	17,284
			BLUEBERRIES (thousand pounds)			
1982	30,000	30,000	22,000	8,000	71.2	21,360
1983	23,000	23,000	18,000	5,000	79.4	18,260
1984	30,000	29,000	23,000	6,000	62.0	17,980
1985	35,000	34,000	25,600	8,400	75.6	25,698
1986	30,000	30,000	22,000	8,000	77.4	23,[illegible]
1987	23,000	23,000	16,900	6,100	82.8	19,[illegible]
			STRAWBERRIES (thousand cwt)			
1982	49	49	49	---	52.30	2,563
1983	50	50	50	---	51.10	2,555
1984	50	50	50	---	59.30	2,965
1985	61	61	61	---	50.20	3,062
1986	38	38	38	---	54.30	2,063
1987	42	42	42	---	68.00	2,856
			CRANBERRIES (thousand barrels) 4/			
1982	295.0	295.0	---	289.0	46.80	13,806
1983	233.0	233.0	---	229.0	52.40	12,209
1984	274.0	274.0	---	271.8	55.10	15,970
1985	320.0	320.0	---	319.0	55.30	17,696
1986	325.0	325.0	---	324.0	52.80	17,160
1987	280.0	280.0	---	279.0	6/	6/

1/ Difference between total quantity and that having value is economic abandonment and/or excess cullage of mature fruit. For cranberries, differences also include the quantity set aside under the Cranberry Marketing Order.
2/ Includes quantities used in farm household or given away.
3/ Included in fresh utilization.
4/ Excludes cranberries paid for by the processor but lost because of dehydration and berry breakdown after delivery.
5/ Price for apples, peaches and blueberries is in cents per pound. Price for strawberries is in dollars per cwt. Price for cranberries is in dollars per barrel.
6/ January, 1989.

NEW JERSEY: COMMERCIAL APPLE PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987 1/

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.3
Hunterdon	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.5
Morris	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.5
Sussex	3.5	3.0	2.5	2.8	4.0	4.0
Warren	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	2.5
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	19.8	13.6	12.0	15.5	12.1	11.5
Mercer	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.5
Middlesex	8.9	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.0	3.5
Monmouth	13.0	10.7	9.0	10.3	10.1	7.5
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	13.0	7.0	8.5	7.5	7.0	5.0
Camden	9.5	5.0	6.5	6.0	8.0	5.0
Cumberland	8.5	5.2	7.0	8.0	7.0	5.5
Gloucester	42.0	34.1	41.5	31.5	29.6	26.0
Salem	6.9	5.2	6.5	5.3	4.1	3.0
Other counties	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7
STATE	140.0	100.0	110.0	105.0	100.0	80.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: PEACH PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987 1/

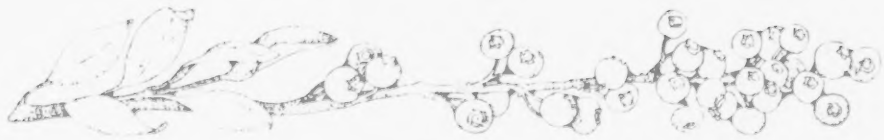
County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 2/
			-- million pounds --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Bergen	1.1	1.0	.5	.7	.5	0.2
Hunterdon	.9	1.1	.7	.9	1.5	0.8
Morris	.3	.5	.3	.4	.3	0.2
Sussex	.5	.6	.4	.7	.5	0.5
Warren	.4	.5	.3	.6	.8	0.5
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	5.2	5.4	3.5	5.6	4.8	4.6
Mercer	.3	.3	.1	.2	.3	0.2
Middlesex	1.2	.9	.5	.7	.8	0.5
Monmouth	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.2	2.3	2.0
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	13.0	16.5	7.0	14.5	15.8	11.0
Camden	8.0	9.0	5.5	9.5	11.6	9.0
Cumberland	9.5	12.0	6.5	11.8	12.5	10.0
Gloucester	33.2	49.2	21.0	43.7	49.7	37.5
Other counties	4.2	5.5	2.5	3.5	3.6	3.0
STATE	80.0	105.0	50.0	95.0	105.0	80.0

1/ Includes quantities not sold or utilized for some years.
2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: BLUEBERRIES, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Acres harvested --			
Burlington	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,900
Atlantic	3,700	4,000	4,100	4,000	4,200	4,000
Other counties	800	800	800	700	700	700
STATE	7,500	7,800	7,900	7,700	7,900	7,600
			-- Yield per acre (lbs) --			
Burlington	3,095	2,400	3,200	3,800	2,860	2,600
Atlantic	4,950	3,550	4,390	5,230	4,700	3,480
Other counties	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,850	2,400	2,200
STATE	4,000	2,950	3,800	4,550	3,800	3,030
			-- Total production (1,000 lbs) --			
Burlington	9,285	7,200	9,600	11,400	8,580	7,540
Atlantic	18,315	14,200	18,000	20,900	19,740	13,920
Other counties	2,400	1,600	2,400	2,700	1,680	1,540
STATE	30,000	23,000	30,000	35,000	30,000	23,000

1/ Preliminary.



NEW JERSEY: STRAWBERRY ACREAGE, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

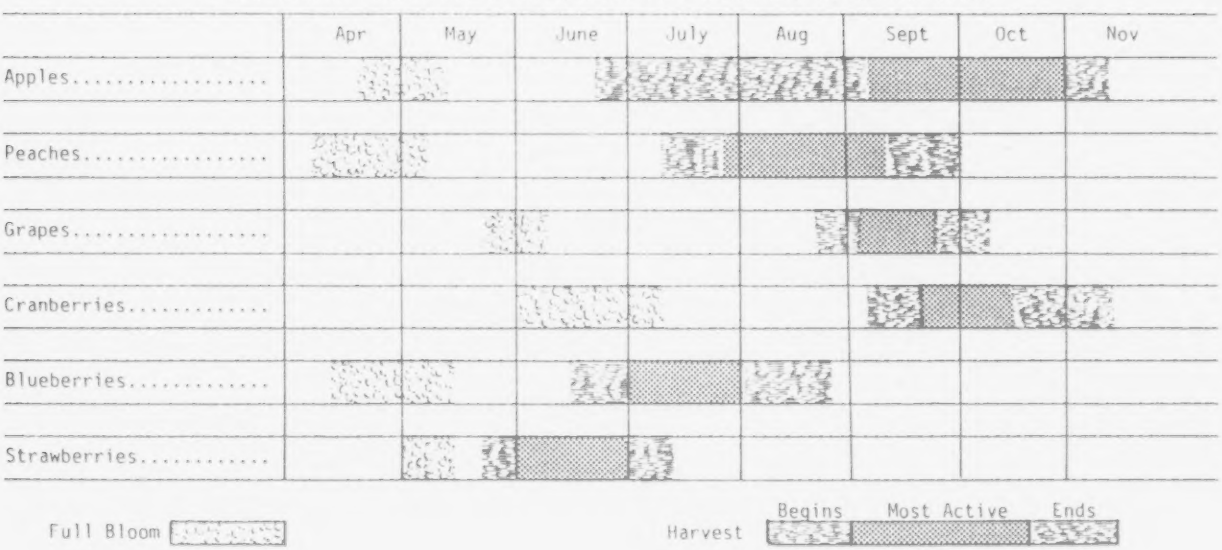
County	Acres harvested					
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	200	200	200	150	100	100
Monmouth	100	100	100	100	150	100
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Camden	150	150	150	150	100	100
Cumberland	150	150	150	150	150	150
Gloucester	100	100	100	100	100	100
Other counties	300	300	300	450	300	250
STATE	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	900	800

1/ Preliminary.

CRANBERRY ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION, BY STATES, 1982-1987

State	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- Acres harvested --			
NEW JERSEY	3,000	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,200
Massachusetts	11,200	11,200	11,200	11,300	11,300	11,800
Wisconsin	7,200	7,300	7,400	7,500	7,900	8,100
Washington	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,200
Oregon	810	850	920	1,100	1,200	1,200
TOTAL ACREAGE	23,310	23,550	23,820	24,400	24,900	25,500
			-- Barrels per acre --			
NEW JERSEY	98.3	75.2	85.6	97.0	98.5	87.5
Massachusetts	114.9	126.9	148.5	149.3	160.4	122.8
Wisconsin	180.6	155.1	162.2	164.0	162.0	163.0
Washington	83.6	113.6	93.6	123.3	83.3	108.3
Oregon	80.2	88.2	89.1	90.9	102.0	118.3
AVERAGE YIELD	130.4	126.8	139.5	142.8	146.2	130.2
			-- Production (barrels) --			
NEW JERSEY	295,000	233,000	274,000	320,000	325,000	280,000
Massachusetts	1,287,000	1,421,000	1,663,000	1,687,000	1,813,000	1,449,000
Wisconsin	1,300,000	1,132,000	1,200,000	1,230,000	1,280,000	1,320,000
Washington	92,000	125,000	103,000	148,000	100,000	130,000
Oregon	65,000	75,000	82,000	100,000	122,000	142,000
TOTAL PRODUCTION	3,039,000	2,986,000	3,322,000	3,485,000	3,640,000	3,321,000

NEW JERSEY: FRUITS AND BERRIES, USUAL FULL BLOOM AND HARVESTING DATES



LIVESTOCK, DAIRY AND POULTRY SUMMARY

All cattle and calves on New Jersey farms on January 1, 1988 were estimated at 80,000 head down 11 percent from the 90,000 head inventory on January 1, 1987. The average value per head rose to $675.00 up $65.00 from the previous year's average value. Total inventory value amounted to $54.0 million, 2 percent below the 1987 inventory value.

Garden State milk cows numbered 31,000 and beef cows amounted to 11,000 on January 1, 1988. This compared with 35,000 and 13,000, respectively, a year earlier. The 42,000 cows that have calved accounted for 53 percent of the total cattle and calf inventory. Heifers weighing 500 lbs. or more totaled 17,000 head, 21 percent of the total inventory. Of these, 12,000 were milk cow replacements, 3,000 beef cow replacements and 2,000 were intended for slaughter.

Milk production in New Jersey totaled 432 million pounds during 1987, down 10 percent from the 479 million pounds produced in 1986. The average number of milk cows dropped to 33,000, down 3,000 from the average number in 1986. Milk production per cow averaged 13,091 pounds compared with 13,306 pounds the previous year. The leading five milk producing counties in order of ranking were Warren, Sussex, Salem, Burlington and Hunterdon.

All hogs and pigs on New Jersey farms numbered 45,000 head on December 1, 1987. This was an increase of 13 percent from the 40,000 head inventory on December 1, 1986. Average value per head at $80.00 was down $9.00 from a year earlier. The total inventory value rose to $3.6 million, up 1 percent from the preceding year.

Sheep and lamb inventory numbers increased to 15,000 head on January 1, 1988, up 1,000 head from a year earlier. Value per head averaged $104.00, down $11.00 from 1987. Total inventory value of all sheep and lambs was $1.6 million, virtually unchanged from the previous year's value.

Wool production amounted to 70,000 pounds, up 8,000 pounds from the 1986 production. Fleece weight averaged 7.0 pounds compared with 6.9 pounds during the preceding year. Sheep shorn increased from the previous year to 10,000 head, up 1,000 head. The value of wool production in 1987 remained unchanged from 1986 at $40,000. Wool prices averaged 57.0 cents per pound compared with 65.0 cents the previous year.

Egg production in 1987 decreased to 475 million eggs, down 5 percent from the 501 million eggs produced in 1986. Eggs per layer averaged 264 compared with 269 eggs in 1986. The average number of layers on Garden State farms in 1987 was 1.80 million compared with 1.87 million birds in 1986. This was a 4 percent decrease. During 1987, New Jersey poultrymen received an average of 63.0 cents per dozen for eggs compared with 73.0 cents in 1986. These prices reflect the average price received by egg producers for wholesale and retail sales of all sizes and grades of eggs. Value of production amounted to $24.9 million during 1987 compared with $30.5 million during the preceding year.

Sales of chickens (excluding meat chickens) decreased to 1.06 million birds in 1987, down 24 percent from the 1.40 million birds sold in 1986. The average price received in 1987 was 18.0 cents per pound, down 3.0 cents from 1986.

Turkey production in New Jersey in 1987 was 115,000 birds, up 15,000 from the 100,000 turkeys raised in 1986. Value of production increased to $2.58 million, up 21 percent from the $2.13 million value in 1986. Turkey growers received an average price of $1.00 per pound liveweight, unchanged from 1986.

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK ON FARMS AND VALUE, JANUARY 1, 1983-1988

Item	Unit	Number or value					
		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
		-- 1,000 --					
All cattle and calves	No.	100	104	102	97	90	80
Total value	$	71,500	70,200	64,260	59,655	54,900	54,000
Cows and heifers that have calved:							
Beef cows	No.	12	12	16	14	13	11
Milk cows	No.	40	39	39	38	35	31
Heifers:							
Beef cow replacements	No.	6	4	5	4	3	3
Milk cow replacements	No.	14	17	14	13	13	12
Other	No.	2	2	2	3	2	2
Steers, bulls and heifers:							
Steers, 500 pounds and over	No.	5	8	4	4	6	4
Bulls, 500 pounds and over	No.	2	3	3	2	2	2
Steers, heifers and bulls, under 500 lbs.	No.	19	19	19	19	16	15
All hogs and pigs 1/	No.	50	45	50	45	40	45
Total value 1/	$	5,175	3,668	4,100	4,140	3,560	3,600
All sheep and lambs	No.	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.0	14.0	15.0
Total value	$	1,232	1,073	1,290	1,232	1,610	1,560
Ewes, 1 year and older	No.	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.7	8.2	9.0
Rams and wethers, 1 year and older	No.	.6	1.0	1.0	.8	1.0	1.3
Ewe lambs	No.	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	3.1	3.2
Wether and ram lambs	No.	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	1.7	1.5

1/ Estimates are for December 1, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: SHEEP AND LAMBS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1983-1988

County	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	3,000	3,100	3,600	3,100	4,400	4,700
Morris	400	400	500	500	700	700
Somerset	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,700	1,800
Sussex	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,700	2,100	2,100
Warren	1,000	900	800	700	1,000	1,100
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	600	500	600	600	700	700
Mercer	500	600	600	600	600	700
Monmouth	600	600	500	500	600	700
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	200	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Gloucester	300	300	400	400	500	500
Salem	700	700	800	700	600	700
Other counties	300	500	700	700	1,100	1,300
STATE	11,000	11,000	12,000	11,000	14,000	15,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: ALL CATTLE AND CALVES, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, JANUARY 1, 1983-1988

County	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	16,000	17,000	17,400	16,600	16,000	14,500
Morris	2,000	2,100	1,800	1,500	1,500	1,500
Somerset	6,200	6,000	6,200	6,200	5,800	5,200
Sussex	15,600	16,600	17,000	16,500	16,500	16,000
Warren	20,000	21,500	20,000	19,000	17,500	15,200
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	9,800	10,500	11,000	10,500	9,500	8,000
Mercer	2,000	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,300	1,000
Middlesex	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000	900	800
Monmouth	4,000	4,000	3,500	3,100	2,400	1,600
Ocean	1,600	1,700	1,500	1,200	700	500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	2,600	2,400	2,700	2,500	2,000	1,600
Gloucester	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,200	3,000	3,000
Salem	14,500	14,100	13,400	13,000	12,000	10,400
Other counties	1,000	1,100	1,000	900	900	700
STATE	100,000	104,000	102,000	97,000	90,000	80,000

1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS AND PIGS, NUMBER ON FARMS, BY COUNTIES, DECEMBER 1, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	3,500	3,000	3,500	3,200	2,700	3,000
Morris	700	500	700	700	800	800
Somerset	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,100
Sussex	600	600	1,000	1,200	1,200	1,300
Warren	1,500	1,200	1,000	900	1,000	1,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	6,600	6,500	6,500	4,000	2,500	3,000
Mercer	600	600	800	800	600	700
Middlesex	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,300	1,300
Monmouth	2,400	2,500	3,100	3,200	2,900	3,600
Ocean	2,200	1,500	1,800	1,800	1,200	1,300
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Atlantic	500	500	600	600	600	500
Cape May	2,200	2,100	2,400	2,400	2,000	2,200
Cumberland	3,400	2,800	3,000	2,800	2,200	2,200
Gloucester	20,000	17,400	19,300	17,400	17,000	19,500
Salem	3,000	3,000	3,100	2,900	2,600	3,000
Other counties	200	200	400	400	400	500
STATE	50,000	45,000	50,000	45,000	40,000	45,000

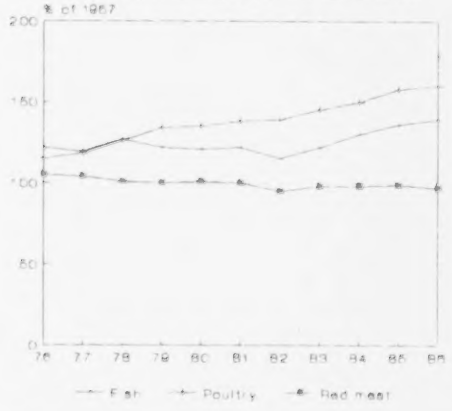
1/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1982-1987

Item	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
CATTLE AND CALVES							
Calf crop	No.	43,000	44,000	43,000	43,000	41,000	36,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Marketings 2/							
Cattle	No.	12,000	12,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	16,500
Calves	No.	26,000	22,000	24,000	30,000	28,000	29,500
Price per hundredweight							
Cattle	$	42.70	42.30	41.50	36.60	35.90	43.20
Calves	$	70.80	65.10	60.90	59.80	61.60	76.20
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	11,186	9,995	10,865	11,435	12,537	16,752
Gross income	$1,000	13,088	12,336	13,298	13,574	14,588	17,518
HOGS AND PIGS							
Pig crop	No.	32,000	41,000	34,000	29,000	38,000	38,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	40,000	49,000	50,000	40,000	33,000	21,000
Marketings 2/	No.	85,000	89,000	75,000	69,000	69,000	46,000
Price per hundredweight	$	54.40	51.60	47.40	44.70	47.60	50.50
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	6,104	9,334	7,269	5,916	5,415	2,177
Gross income 4/	$1,000	6,822	9,876	7,568	6,761	6,186	2,581
SHEEP AND LAMBS							
Lamb crop	No.	7,800	8,300	9,000	9,000	10,000	14,000
Inshipments 1/	No.	300	800	200	200	6,500	2,000
Marketings 2/							
Sheep	No.	2,000	3,100	1,500	3,000	4,300	5,000
Lambs	No.	3,200	4,100	4,700	4,800	6,500	6,300
Price per hundredweight							
Sheep	$	27.80	27.60	32.60	31.00	34.90	42.40
Lambs	$	41.50	53.80	57.20	63.20	68.10	58.80
Cash receipts 3/	$1,000	128	239	260	312	500	284
Gross income 4/	$1,000	216	326	337	431	623	681
WOOL							
Sheep shorn	No.	8,700	8,700	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,000
Weight per fleece	Lb.	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.9	7.0
Wool produced	1,000 Lbs.	60	60	61	60	62	70
Price per pound 5/	$	.40	.41	.68	.54	.65	.57
Value 5/	$1,000	24	25	41	32	40	40

1/ Does not include inshipments for slaughter.
2/ Excludes custom slaughter for use on farms where produced and interfarm sales within the state.
3/ Receipts from marketings and sales of farm slaughter.
4/ Includes value of meat used in farm households.
5/ Does not include incentive payments.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF MEAT, POULTRY AND FISH



Source: 1988 Agricultural Chartbook

NEW JERSEY: SOWS FARROWED AND PIG CROP, 1982-1987

Year	December 1/ - May			June - November			Total pig crop (1,000)
	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	Sows farrowed (1,000)	Pigs per litter	Pig crop (1,000)	
1982	3.0	5.3	16	2.5	6.3	16	32
1983	2.8	7.4	21	2.8	7.0	20	41
1984	2.4	7.0	17	2.5	6.8	17	34
1985	2.3	6.0	14	2.4	6.2	15	29
1986	2.4	7.6	18	2.6	7.8	20	38
1987	2.5	8.7	22	2.6	6.0	16	38

1/ December preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK FARMS BY SPECIES, 1982-1987

Year	Cattle	Milk cow	Hog	Sheep
	-- Number of farms --			
1982	2,900	900	900	700
1983	2,800	900	800	700
1984	2,600	850	750	750
1985	2,500	800	700	700
1986	2,400	700	700	750
1987	2,000	550	650	700

NEW JERSEY: GRAIN CONCENTRATES FED DAILY TO DAIRY COWS, SPECIFIED DATES, 1982-1987

Year	January 1	April 1	July 1	October 1
	-- pounds per cow --			
1982	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.3
1983	13.7	13.1	12.9	12.6
1984	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.7
1985	12.8	13.2	12.8	13.4
1986	13.2	13.2	14.0	13.2
1987	13.3	13.8	13.2	13.8

NEW JERSEY: PASTURE CONDITION AS A PERCENT OF NORMAL, 1982-1987 1/

Year	April 1 -	May 1	June 1	July 1	August 1	September 1	October 1	November 1
1982	75	85	88	90	81	78	74	73
1983	90	87	91	89	66	51	48	63
1984	80	83	90	89	93	87	69	77
1985	84	76	86	87	82	86	77	83
1986	2/	83	75	60	61	82	78	79
1987	2/	93	95	74	87	75	91	80

1/ Condition as a percent of normal for the first of the month as reported on monthly surveys. 2/ Discontinued.

NEW JERSEY: CATTLE AND CALVES SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1986-1987 1/

Month	Cattle				Calves			
	1986		1987		1986		1987	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	9.1	11,408	7.1	8,939	12.8	4,284	8.9	3,432
February	8.6	10,742	8.2	10,331	10.7	3,737	9.4	3,569
March	9.0	11,391	9.3	11,705	11.2	4,173	10.3	3,877
April	8.4	10,604	7.7	9,587	10.4	3,685	8.5	2,997
May	9.7	12,403	9.1	11,617	12.0	4,089	7.6	2,812
June	8.5	10,709	8.9	11,320	10.0	3,720	7.9	2,826
July	9.1	11,183	8.3	10,269	11.7	4,373	8.3	2,953
August	7.6	9,434	8.7	10,963	10.9	3,746	7.6	2,498
September	9.0	11,219	8.7	10,867	11.9	4,401	8.0	2,418
October	9.4	12,000	8.4	10,344	12.7	4,778	8.3	2,683
November	6.8	8,463	7.7	9,532	10.3	3,902	7.4	2,647
December	2.4	2,868	8.5	10,880	11.7	4,407	8.3	2,943
TOTAL 2/.....	97.4	122,424	100.6	126,154	136.5	49,297	100.5	35,654

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.
2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: HOGS, SHEEP AND LAMBS SLAUGHTERED IN COMMERCIAL PLANTS, BY MONTHS, 1986-1987 1/

Month	Hogs				Sheep and Lambs			
	1986		1987		1986		1987	
	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight	1,000 head	1,000 pounds liveweight
January	26.9	5,702	6.4	660	3.0	297	3.1	298
February	25.2	5,327	4.9	511	2.1	213	2.6	248
March	26.4	5,919	5.7	589	4.7	371	3.2	314
April	28.4	6,046	5.6	524	3.9	384	5.9	474
May	6.2	877	5.8	543	3.3	327	3.7	369
June	6.0	587	6.7	625	2.7	281	3.8	384
July	6.4	668	6.2	670	3.6	349	3.4	340
August	5.5	560	5.1	548	3.3	328	3.5	366
September	5.8	634	6.3	584	3.3	329	3.2	326
October	6.4	705	6.0	586	3.4	335	2.5	247
November	6.2	619	6.7	646	3.3	319	2.7	291
December	11.1	950	13.1	1,107	4.0	387	3.2	325
TOTAL 2/.....	160.4	28,594	78.5	7,591	40.6	3,917	40.6	3,983

1/ Includes slaughter in Federally inspected and other slaughter plants, but excludes animals slaughtered on farms.
2/ May not add due to rounding.

NEW JERSEY: MILK PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1982-1987

Item	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
MILK PRODUCTION BY QUARTER							
January - March							
Average number of milk cows	Number	41,000	40,000	39,000	39,000	37,000	34,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	2,976	3,050	3,077	3,000	3,270	3,260
Total milk production	Million lbs	122	122	120	117	121	111
April - June							
Average number of milk cows	Number	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,200	3,225	3,128	3,316	3,500	3,420
Total milk production	Million lbs	128	129	122	126	126	113
July - September							
Average number of milk cows	Number	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,050	3,125	3,000	3,237	3,300	3,250
Total milk production	Million lbs	122	125	117	123	119	107
October - December							
Average number of milk cows	Number	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	35,000	32,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	3,000	3,100	2,949	3,184	3,230	3,160
Total milk production	Million lbs	120	124	115	121	113	101
ANNUAL MILK PRODUCTION							
Average number of milk cows	Number	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000
Milk per cow	Pounds	12,300	12,500	12,154	12,816	13,306	13,091
Total milk production	Million lbs	492	500	474	487	479	432
Disposition of milk produced:							
Used on farms	Million lbs	9	8	9	8	6	5
Sold to plants	Million lbs	468	478	450	462	456	411
Sold directly to consumers	Million lbs	15	14	15	17	17	16
Prices received for milk by farmers:							
Sold to plants and dealers (per cwt)	Dollars	13.90	14.00	13.80	13.10	12.80	13.10
Sold directly to consumers (per qt)	Cents	47.0	46.0	47.0	48.0	50.0	50.0
			-- $1,000 --				
Cash receipts from milk:							
Sold to plants and dealers		65,052	66,920	62,100	60,522	58,368	53,841
Sold directly to consumers		3,279	2,995	3,279	3,795	3,953	3,721
Total		68,331	69,915	65,379	64,317	62,705	57,562
Gross income (including home use)		68,614	70,200	65,660	64,586	62,321	57,697
Total value (including milk fed to calves)		69,604	71,052	66,644	65,392	63,112	58,236

NEW JERSEY: MILK COWS AND MILK PRODUCTION, BY COUNTIES, 1982-1987

County	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- Average number of milk cows --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	5,800	5,500	5,100	5,000	4,400	3,700
Morris	400	300	300	300	300	300
Somerset	2,200	2,200	2,100	2,100	2,000	1,900
Sussex	7,100	7,400	7,400	7,100	6,500	6,200
Warren	9,600	9,800	9,900	9,500	8,800	8,000
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	4,300	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,200	4,000
Middlesex	2/	400	300	300	200	2/
Monmouth	900	800	700	700	700	500
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	800	800	800	700	700	600
Gloucester	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400
Salem	6,600	6,700	6,400	6,300	6,400	5,800
Other counties	1,000	400	400	400	400	600
STATE	40,000	40,000	39,000	38,000	36,000	33,000
			-- Milk per cow (lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	12,240	12,450	12,100	12,200	13,300	13,240
Morris	11,250	12,670	13,330	12,670	11,330	11,330
Somerset	12,050	12,550	11,810	12,860	13,500	13,160
Sussex	12,350	12,490	12,160	12,940	13,200	13,060
Warren	12,250	12,550	12,120	12,830	13,390	13,050
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	12,370	12,360	12,400	12,770	13,500	13,300
Middlesex	2/	11,000	11,670	12,000	13,500	2/
Monmouth	12,000	12,500	13,290	13,140	13,000	13,800
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	12,500	12,380	11,250	12,430	13,000	12,670
Gloucester	12,000	12,620	11,540	13,000	13,070	12,500
Salem	12,560	12,630	12,270	13,220	13,360	13,280
Other counties	12,200	12,500	12,250	12,750	12,750	11,670
STATE	12,300	12,500	12,154	12,816	13,389	13,091
			-- Total milk production (1,000 lbs) --			
NORTH DISTRICT						
Hunterdon	71,000	68,500	61,700	61,100	58,500	49,000
Morris	4,500	3,800	4,000	3,800	3,400	3,400
Somerset	26,500	27,600	24,800	27,000	27,000	25,000
Sussex	87,700	92,400	90,000	91,900	85,800	81,000
Warren	117,600	123,000	120,000	121,900	117,800	104,400
CENTRAL DISTRICT						
Burlington	53,200	54,400	53,300	54,900	56,700	53,200
Middlesex	2/	4,400	3,500	3,600	2,700	2/
Monmouth	10,800	10,000	9,300	9,200	9,100	6,900
SOUTH DISTRICT						
Cumberland	10,000	9,900	9,000	8,700	9,100	7,600
Gloucester	15,600	16,400	15,000	16,500	18,300	17,500
Salem	82,900	84,600	78,500	83,300	85,500	77,000
Other counties	12,200	5,000	4,900	5,100	5,100	7,000
STATE	492,000	500,000	474,000	487,000	482,000	432,000

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Included in other counties.

NEW JERSEY: MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS, 1982-1987

Products	Quantity made					
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- 1,000 pounds --			
Cheese (excludes cottage cheese)	66,326	47,803	42,063	43,394	43,375	44,455
			-- 1,000 gallons --			
Total ice cream	20,192	24,474	26,298	25,794	23,536	22,038
Ice milk	4,649	5,678	4,123	5,109	4,520	5,193
Milk sherbert	407	283	170	170	323	216
Water ices	142	316	305	617	1/	1/
Total ice cream mix	13,401	1/	1/	17,297	16,023	16,470
All other mix	3,165	3,762	3,411	2,746	1/	1/

Products	Equivalent whole milk used (1,000 pounds)					
Cheese	128,260	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Ice cream and other frozen products	349,613	421,016	432,228	436,659	399,059	378,543
Other milk products	354,152	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Total	832,025	828,269	838,638	858,192	818,779	804,653
Duplications	64,951	55,065	52,161	52,413	50,686	49,981
Net total	767,074	773,204	786,477	805,779	768,093	754,672

1/ Not published.

NEW JERSEY: LAYERS, EGGS PER LAYER AND PRODUCTION, BY MONTH, 1982-1987

Item	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
December 1/ - February							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,307	1,063	1,064	1,396	1,920	1,860
Eggs per layer	Eggs	52.79	55.50	55.45	60.89	64.53	63.27
Total egg production	Million eggs	69	59	59	85	124	118
March - May							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,266	1,080	982	1,717	1,875	1,800
Eggs per layer	Eggs	61.00	60.19	59.06	67.56	68.36	63.94
Total egg production	Million eggs	77	65	58	116	128	115
June - August							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,144	1,082	999	2,052	1,850	1,800
Eggs per layer	Eggs	59.34	60.07	56.06	67.25	68.26	68.08
Total egg production	Million eggs	68	65	56	138	126	123
September - November							
Average number of layers	Thousand	1,090	1,079	1,168	2,084	1,885	1,725
Eggs per layer	Eggs	56.97	52.83	52.23	64.78	65.07	68.71
Total egg production	Million eggs	62	57	61	135	123	119

1/ December, preceding year.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY PRODUCTION, DISPOSITION AND INCOME, 1982-1987 1/

Item	Unit	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
EGGS							
Number of layers 2/	Thou.	1,202	1,076	1,053	1,814	1,865	1,796
Eggs per layer	No.	230	229	222	261	269	264
Eggs produced	Mil.	276	246	234	474	501	475
Eggs sold	Mil.	274	245	233	6/	6/	6/
Price per dozen	Cents	65.0	67.0	88.0	65.0	73.0	63.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	14,842	13,679	17,087	6/	6/	6/
Gross income 3/	$1,000	14,950	13,735	17,160	25,675	30,478	24,937
CHICKENS 4/							
Number raised	Thou.	984	926	962	6/	6/	6/
Number sold	Thou.	1,100	700	480	800	1,400	1,060
Pounds sold	Thou.	4,730	2,940	2,016	3,360	5,880	4,452
Price per pound	Cents	10.0	16.0	27.0	19.0	21.0	18.0
Cash receipts	$1,000	473	470	544	6/	6/	6/
Gross income 3/	$1,000	486	489	668	638	1,235	801
TURKEYS							
Number raised - total ...	Thou.	75	85	88	88	100	115
Pounds produced 5/	Thou.	1,418	1,726	1,901	1,883	2,130	2,576
Price per pound	Cents	82.0	95.0	93.0	93.0	100.0	100.0
Gross income 3/	$1,000	1,163	1,639	1,768	1,751	2,130	2,576
TOTAL GROSS INCOME 3/	$1,000	16,599	15,863	19,596	28,064	33,843	28,314

1/ Excludes meat-type birds, e.g., broilers, fryers, roasters, heavy pullets, capons and rock cornish.
2/ Average number on hand during the year.
3/ Includes value of production used in farm households.
4/ Includes farm and commercial operations, but excludes meat chickens.
5/ Includes home consumption.
6/ Estimates of chickens raised, home consumption of eggs and chickens, and related items have been discontinued.

NEW JERSEY: POULTRY ON FARMS AND VALUE, DECEMBER 1, 1982-1987

Class	Number and value					
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	-- 1,000 --					
All Chickens (excluding meat chickens)	1,218	1,220	1,410	2,055	2,070	1,750
Hens one year old and older	575	650	440	1,255	1,020	1,070
Pullets of laying age	515	450	790	545	900	580
Total hens and pullets of laying age	1,090	1,100	1,230	1,800	1,920	1,650
Pullets over 3 months old but not yet laying .	107	15	105	90	10	90
Pullets less than 3 months of age	11	100	70	160	135	5
Other Chickens	10	5	5	5	5	5
	-- $1,000 --					
TOTAL VALUE	2,862	2,440	2,750	3,802	4,037	3,850

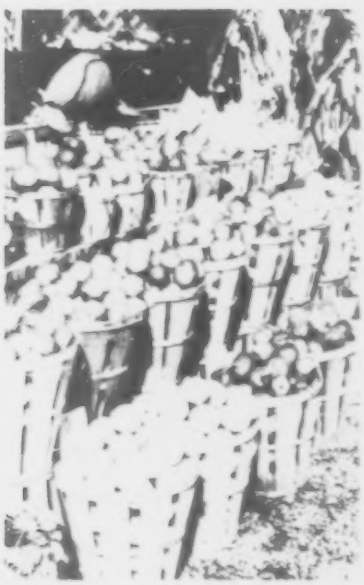
FARM INCOME AND EXPENSE SUMMARY

Cash receipts from all fruit totaled $68.3 million in 1987, down 16 percent. Receipts for peaches, blueberries, and cranberries were down $6.4 million, $5.1 million, and $2.4 million respectively from 1986, due to poor growing conditions. Income from apples was down slightly while strawberry income increased $0.8 million.

Cash receipts from livestock and poultry and their products totaled $194 million, down 4 percent from $203 million in 1986. A survey of the New Jersey equine industry conducted in 1987 showed that cash receipts from the equine industry, excluding purse and stake payments, totaled $86.3 million, up 3 percent from the revised 1986 value. Dairy products was the second largest category with 1987 cash receipts of $57.6 million, down 8 percent from $62.3 million in 1986. Cash receipts from all poultry and eggs were $30.2 million, down 14 percent from 1986 while cash receipts from cattle and calves, due to higher prices, increased 34 percent from 1986 to $16.7 million in 1987.

Total production expenditures in 1987 were $489.0 million, compared with $490.7 million in 1986. The decrease of 2 percent was attributable mostly to a decrease in depreciation and consumption of farm capital. By component, the decreases between 1986 and 1987 were feed $4.4 million, livestock $0.6 million, fertilizer and lime $3.9 million, repairs and operation of capital items $0.9 million, depreciation and consumption of farm capital $7.6 million, interest on farm mortgage debt $3.0 million, and net rent to nonfarm landlords $0.6 million.

Increases in operating expenses between 1986 and 1987 occurred for



seed up $0.1 million, hired labor up $6.7 million, taxes on farm property up $2.1 million, and miscellaneous expenses up $0.8 million.

On the income side, cash receipts in 1987 at $62.6 million were down 2 percent from the 1986 total of $64.1 million. Government payments increased from $6.5 million to $11.4 million in 1987. Nonmoney income increased from $12.7 million in 1986 to $16.0 million in 1987. Other farm income in 1987 was $3.9 million, down from $4.6 million in 1986. Total gross income in 1987 was $86.9 million which was up 1 percent from 1986. Total net farm income in 1987 was $34.8 million which was up 16 percent from $41.1 million in 1986.

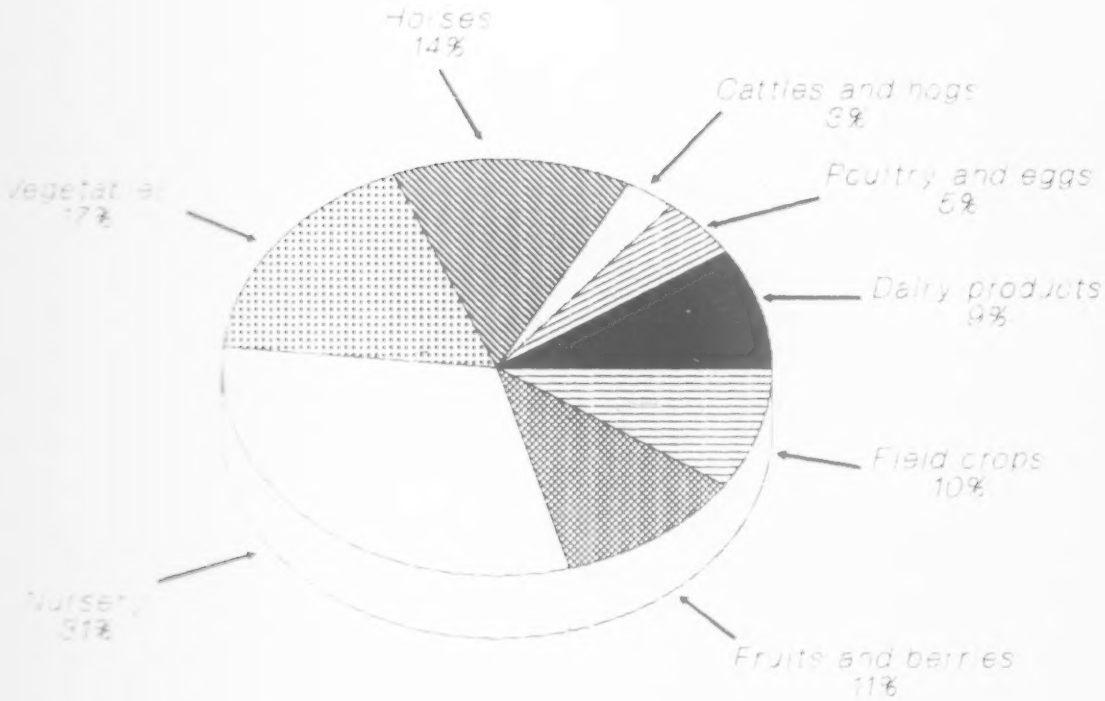
The total value of New Jersey farmland and buildings was estimated at $5.26 billion on February 1, 1988. This was an increase of 16 percent from $4.52 billion a year earlier. The average value per acre was $6,180, up $868 or 16 percent from 1986. This is the second highest average value per acre in the nation, behind $6,240 per acre in Rhode Island.

Cash receipts from all New Jersey commodities in 1987 ranged $600 million. This was a 2.3 percent decline from the 1986 cash receipt total of $635.1 million. The decrease from 1986 was due to reductions in cash receipts from most commodity groups with the exceptions of greenhouse nursery, and sod products, which showed an increase in cash receipts from 1987.

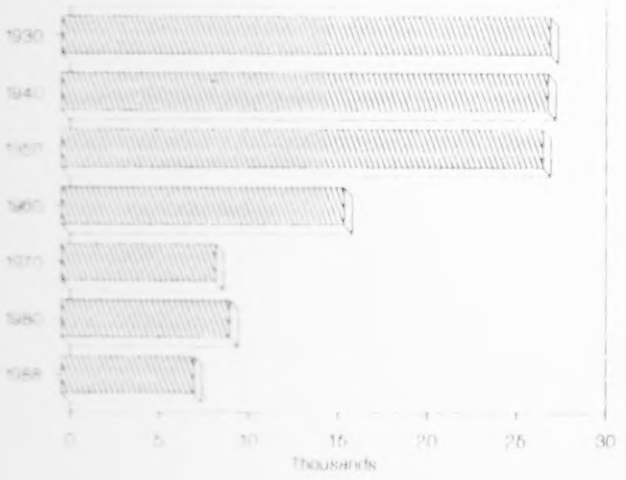
Receipts for field crops in 1987 totaled $50.4 million, compared with $52.2 million in 1986, a decrease of 3 percent. The decreases were due to a combination of acreage declines and reduced prices.

Income from vegetables totaled [illegible] million in 1987, compared with the 1986 value of $114.4 million. Cash receipts in 1987 for vegetables were 7 percent lower than the 1986 value. The reduction was due to less acreage and lower prices for many fresh market vegetables. Receipts for processing tomatoes increased due to a yield increase and snap beans receipts increased due to an increase in price. Cash receipts from cucumbers for pickles decreased by 24 percent, the result of an acreage decrease.

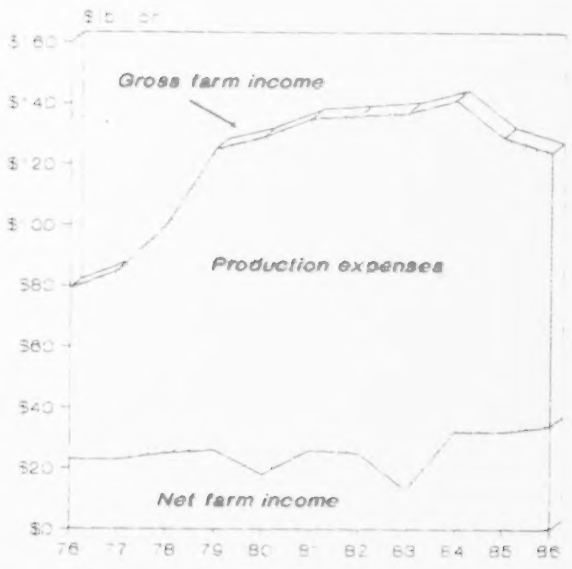
New Jersey Cash Receipts 1987



NUMBER OF FARMS IN NEW JERSEY
1930 - 1988



NET FARM INCOME



Source: 1988 Agricultural Statbook

NEW JERSEY: FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES, 1982-1987

Item	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- million dollars --			
CURRENT FARM OPERATING EXPENSES						
Feed	34.1	41.2	34.1	34.0	30.0	25.6
Livestock	7.8	6.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.8
Seed	14.5	13.7	15.8	15.3	13.7	13.8
Fertilizer and lime	29.2	24.0	26.9	27.8	21.8	17.9
Repairs and operation of capital items	61.1	60.7	58.4	61.5	57.9	57.0
Hired labor	72.3	75.3	75.7	76.1	76.8	83.5
Depreciation and consumption of farm capital	121.3	114.2	112.3	125.1	132.5	125.5
Taxes on farm property	28.7	36.8	36.2	34.2	32.9	35.0
Interest on farm mortgage debt	28.8	31.4	32.1	27.6	25.5	22.5
Net rent to non-farm landlords	-1.4	-1.5	+1.3	+2.0	+0.9	+0.3
Miscellaneous	102.6	95.8	94.5	98.9	93.3	94.1
TOTAL PRODUCTION EXPENSES	498.0	498.1	492.6	507.7	490.7	480.0

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: GROSS AND NET INCOME FROM FARMING, 1982-1987

Item	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- million dollars --			
Cash receipts from farm marketings	511.5	521.4	539.1	586.6	635.1	620.6
Government payments 1/	1.1	4.4	7.3	4.0	6.5	11.4
Non-money income 2/	112.3	111.3	110.1	116.4	127.7	165.0
Other farm income 3/	29.8	33.3	39.7	44.7	44.6	39.9
TOTAL GROSS FARM INCOME	654.7	670.4	696.2	751.7	813.9	836.9
Farm production expenses	499.0	498.1	492.6	507.7	490.7	480.0
Realized net farm income	155.7	172.3	203.6	244.0	293.1	356.9
Net change in farm inventories	+1.9	-11.2	+12.9	0.0	-10.3	-11.1
TOTAL NET FARM INCOME	157.6	161.1	216.5	244.0	313.1	345.8

1/ Payments made directly to farm producers in connection with farm programs. 2/ Rental value of housing provided by farm dwellings and value of farm products consumed directly in farm households. 3/ Includes machine hire, custom work, recreational income, etc.

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Cash receipts differ slightly from those on page 85 due to method of calculation.

SOURCE: Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector, State Income and Balance Sheet Statistics, Economic Research Service, USDA.

NEW JERSEY: VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS AND TAXES LEVIED ON FARM REAL ESTATE, 1982-1988

Year	Value of land and buildings		Taxes levied on farm real estate		
	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Total (million $)	Average per acre ($)	Average taxes per $100 of full value ($)
1982	3,245	3,181	22.0	23.48	.74
1983	3,140	3,140	22.6	24.64	.78
1984	3,137	3,234	22.9	25.45	.79
1985	3,314	3,525	24.2	25.89	.73
1986	3,521	3,913	24.0	25.63	.66
1987	4,523	5,321	1/	1/	1/
1988	5,260	6,189	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not available at time of publication.

SOURCE: Farm Real Estate Market Development and Farm Real Estate Taxes, Economic Research Service, USDA.

CASH RECEIPTS FROM NEW JERSEY FARM MARKETINGS, BY COMMODITIES, 1982-1987

Commodity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987 1/
			-- $1,000 --			
Livestock and Products:						
Eggs	14,842	13,679	17,087	25,675	30,478	24,937
Turkeys	1,163	1,639	1,768	1,751	2,130	2,576
Other poultry	2,031	2,050	1,456	2,088	2,555	2,646
All poultry and eggs	18,036	17,368	20,311	29,514	35,163	30,159
Dairy products	68,331	69,915	65,379	64,317	62,321	57,562
Cattle and calves	11,186	10,177	10,865	11,435	12,537	16,752
Hogs	6,104	9,334	7,269	5,916	5,415	2,177
Horses 2/	26,000	27,300	28,400	29,536	83,800	86,300
Other livestock	2,481	2,689	2,522	3,736	3,638	1,389
All livestock except poultry	114,102	119,415	114,435	114,940	167,711	164,180
ALL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	132,138	136,783	134,746	144,454	202,847	194,339
Field Crops:						
Corn	20,359	17,694	15,812	22,327	16,583	11,951
Wheat	6,051	5,155	5,222	5,437	3,259	2,814
Hay	11,879	12,343	13,061	13,933	14,254	14,214
Soybeans	25,033	23,089	24,001	22,718	17,517	15,920
Potatoes	10,894	13,018	12,804	9,044	11,456	8,136
Sweet potatoes	3,293	2,693	3,354	4,264	4,293	3,982
Other field crops	2,623	2,789	2,732	2,986	2,800	2,340
ALL FIELD CROPS	80,132	76,781	76,986	80,709	70,162	59,357
Vegetables for Fresh Market:						
Tomatoes	25,186	12,520	13,737	19,720	15,754	14,906
Sweet corn	11,378	11,256	11,300	11,206	14,109	12,247
Lettuce	6,261	7,096	6,213	4,194	5,448	4,841
Asparagus	3,296	2,547	2,127	2,473	2,326	2,090
Peppers	9,847	9,658	8,794	11,489	12,398	10,834
Cabbage	7,076	8,232	5,837	5,377	8,525	7,776
Snap beans	5,530	5,721	5,855	6,148	5,512	5,766
Cucumbers	4,925	3,953	5,088	4,914	5,475	6,618
Spinach	3,865	5,876	3,696	4,428	4,754	4,181
Escarole	2,880	3,853	2,572	3,247	3,174	3,355
Eggplant	2,693	2,445	2,765	2,876	3,792	3,305
Vegetables for Processing:						
Cucumbers for pickles	3/	3/	2,142	1,483	1,258	951
Snap beans	4,997	2,256	4,541	5,352	2,868	3,050
Tomatoes	9,333	5,734	6,323	6,914	3,805	4,051
Miscellaneous Vegetables	25,356	23,983	19,388	24,892	25,157	22,886
ALL VEGETABLES	122,623	102,583	100,378	114,713	114,355	106,857
Fruits:						
Peaches	21,964	25,273	14,310	25,454	23,643	17,284
Apples	17,411	13,450	14,458	12,944	14,653	14,563
Blueberries	21,360	18,260	17,980	25,688	23,216	19,053
Strawberries	2,563	2,555	2,965	3,062	2,063	2,856
Cranberries	13,806	12,209	15,097	17,696	17,193	14,812
Other fruits and berries	743	690	733	703	719	662
ALL FRUITS AND BERRIES	77,847	72,437	65,543	85,547	81,487	69,230
Greenhouse, nursery and sod	98,508	132,500	161,207	160,955	166,060	191,612
Mushrooms	295	3[illegible]	287	210	227	150
ALL CROPS	379,405	384,665	404,401	442,134	432,291	427,206
ALL COMMODITIES	511,543	521,448	539,147	586,588	635,138	621,545

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Cash receipts for horses prior to 1986 was estimated by N.J. Division of Markets, Equine Program. After 1986, equine cash receipts were determined using results from the 1987 Equine Survey. Equine cash receipts do not include purse and stake payments ($98 million in 1986). 3/ Not estimated separately due to budget cuts. Included in miscellaneous vegetables.

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1982-1987

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
						CORN (dollars per bushel)						
1982	2.64	2.70	2.64	2.70	2.80	2.76	2.75	2.58	2.32	2.17	2.28	2.32
1983	2.46	2.67	2.85	3.15	3.22	3.32	3.42	3.89	3.85	3.72	3.69	3.60
1984	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.80	3.70	3.79	3.76	3.36	3.15	2.95	2.80	2.75
1985	2.80	2.80	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.90	2.80	2.65	2.35	2.15	2.10	2.45
1986	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.45	2.50	2.60	2.50	2.20	1.80	1.60	1.55	1.70
1987	1.65	1.70	1.70	1.80	2.05	2.10	1.95	1.80	1.70	1.75	1.80	1.95
						WHEAT (dollars per bushel)						
1982	3.52	3.59	3.42	3.50	3.50	3.15	3.14	3.00	2.98	2.97	2.98	3.08
1983	3.11	3.30	3.20	3.30	3.33	3.11	3.25	3.47	3.52	3.60	3.50	3.50
1984	3.68	3.62	3.60	3.56	3.54	3.65	3.35	3.38	3.59	3.52	3.50	3.30
1985	3.25	3.30	3.30	3.50	3.35	3.50	3.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05	3.00
1986	3.20	3.15	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.00	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.60	2.55	2.65
1987	2.40	2.65	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.90	2.60	2.45	2.55	2.60	2.60	2.90
						SOYBEANS (dollars per bushel)						
1982	5.93	6.07	5.93	6.20	6.32	6.13	6.11	5.79	5.33	5.19	5.37	5.30
1983	5.41	5.63	5.70	6.15	6.12	5.74	6.28	7.98	8.44	7.96	8.00	7.50
1984	7.70	7.20	7.64	7.66	8.38	7.48	6.79	6.13	5.94	5.97	6.25	5.90
1985	5.85	5.80	5.75	5.90	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.10	5.10	4.75	4.80	4.90
1986	5.15	4.95	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.10	5.00	4.75	4.70	4.55	4.70	4.75
1987	4.75	4.75	4.80	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.30	5.00	5.00	5.25	5.30	5.60
						POTATOES (dollars per cwt)						
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.35	5.10	5.10	5.10	4.70	---
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.60	8.30	8.60	8.25	7.80	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.00	7.40	7.35	6.75	6.40	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.15	3.60	3.80	3.95	3.75	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.95	5.70	6.25	7.40	8.50	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.85	5.75	6.40	5.90	7.50	---
						ALFALFA HAY, baled (dollars per ton)						
1982	108.00	120.00	130.00	130.00	133.00	125.00	115.00	112.00	113.00	107.00	109.00	115.00
1983	110.00	120.00	115.00	111.00	109.00	105.00	99.00	110.00	119.00	117.00	121.00	119.00
1984	125.00	117.00	121.00	124.00	135.00	135.00	110.00	125.00	116.00	120.00	109.00	120.00
1985	130.00	126.00	115.00	110.00	103.50	116.50	100.00	102.00	100.00	99.50	95.00	103.00
1986	102.00	115.00	105.00	115.00	110.00	120.00	124.00	129.00	127.00	121.00	116.00	120.00
1987	119.00	130.00	119.00	124.00	123.00	120.00	124.00	131.00	125.00	135.00	127.00	135.00
						OTHER HAY, baled (dollars per ton)						
1982	90.00	90.00	95.00	95.00	100.00	98.00	89.00	85.00	86.00	81.00	82.00	86.00
1983	85.00	90.00	90.00	86.00	85.10	88.00	88.00	88.20	93.00	96.00	96.00	96.00
1984	97.40	90.00	83.00	83.70	91.10	91.10	81.00	84.00	90.00	90.00	82.00	89.00
1985	96.00	96.00	90.00	85.00	83.00	94.00	84.50	80.00	78.00	79.00	74.00	90.00
1986	75.00	79.00	82.00	85.00	80.00	86.20	89.50	88.00	89.00	85.00	82.00	92.00
1987	89.0	101.00	88.50	90.00	91.00	93.00	81.00	93.00	91.00	96.00	97.00	93.00
						ALL HAY (dollars per ton)						
1982	100.00	101.00	108.00	108.00	112.00	108.00	98.00	94.80	96.00	90.00	92.00	96.50
1983	94.00	101.00	100.00	95.00	93.70	94.10	92.00	96.00	102.00	104.00	105.00	104.00
1984	107.00	100.00	96.70	98.20	107.00	107.00	91.00	99.00	99.50	100.50	91.50	100.00
1985	108.00	107.00	99.00	94.00	90.50	102.00	90.00	87.90	85.90	86.40	81.60	94.70
1986	84.70	92.00	90.30	95.80	91.00	99.00	102.00	103.00	103.00	98.00	94.00	102.00
1987	100.00	111.00	99.50	102.00	102.50	102.70	96.50	107.00	103.00	110.00	108.00	108.00

NEW JERSEY: AVERAGE PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS, MONTHLY, 1982-1987

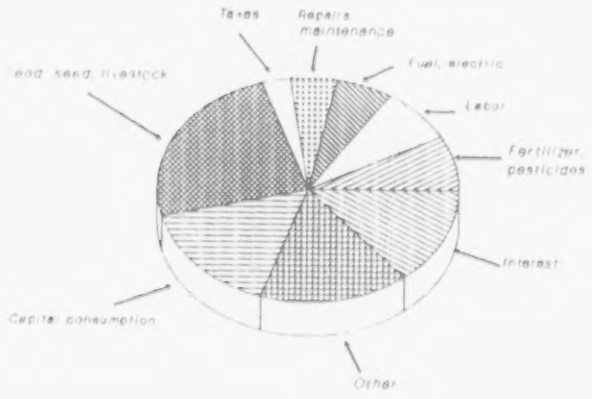
Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
APPLES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1982	19.5	22.8	21.5	21.9	22.8	26.7	22.6	23.0	18.5	17.0	16.5	16.8
1983	16.3	16.2	18.5	17.6	17.9	16.0	16.4	18.1	13.6	16.1	17.4	17.4
1984	17.3	17.0	21.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	17.6	17.0	19.0	17.0	17.7	18.3
1985	16.9	17.1	19.0	16.6	20.0	20.0	13.7	30.0	19.4	19.5	20.0	20.0
1986	20.0	14.0	16.0	17.0	19.5	18.0	14.8	15.2	24.0	24.0	22.0	19.0
1987	17.5	27.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	19.0	22.0	19.0	18.0	20.0
PEACHES, fresh market (cents per pound)												
1982	---	---	---	---	---	---	24.6	29.6	27.0	---	---	---
1983	---	---	---	---	---	---	39.3	25.8	19.4	---	---	---
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.0	29.0	31.0	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.0	27.8	32.5	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	26.0	21.9	25.7	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.0	21.1	25.0	---	---	---
CATTLE (dollars per cwt)												
1982	39.80	40.20	41.20	42.90	46.50	46.80	43.70	43.50	44.20	41.70	41.70	41.30
1983	40.80	41.80	44.60	45.40	45.70	47.90	44.00	41.50	41.30	41.00	39.60	38.20
1984	39.30	42.90	43.50	45.90	48.20	43.70	44.20	41.10	38.30	36.80	36.50	37.60
1985	38.30	38.80	38.90	38.20	41.20	38.80	37.50	36.00	33.80	33.70	33.30	34.00
1986	34.80	36.10	36.80	35.30	36.40	36.00	36.00	35.90	36.30	33.60	36.50	36.80
1987	38.00	40.10	39.60	39.90	42.30	42.70	44.40	45.10	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.30
CALVES (dollars per cwt)												
1982	63.60	75.70	83.90	71.50	80.30	68.10	73.60	77.20	69.70	60.80	62.30	61.60
1983	59.40	64.60	67.20	72.40	79.90	76.90	68.70	65.70	62.80	58.10	53.00	58.70
1984	64.00	55.50	68.60	71.00	75.90	65.60	67.30	50.30	51.40	58.70	51.30	55.50
1985	58.60	58.00	58.30	65.10	59.40	65.00	56.90	61.00	62.30	60.20	54.50	60.20
1986	57.80	61.00	60.00	55.60	57.80	64.40	63.10	61.20	65.70	65.10	62.40	63.00
1987	61.00	66.00	68.50	61.00	77.00	80.00	77.00	82.00	86.00	85.00	86.00	82.00
HOGS (dollars per cwt)												
1982	46.40	50.30	49.30	56.40	56.20	61.70	61.60	59.60	58.10	52.80	54.40	57.50
1983	55.60	54.00	55.50	52.30	55.50	48.50	48.40	53.10	45.40	40.10	41.50	49.30
1984	50.50	47.60	42.60	49.70	43.80	47.70	49.90	52.30	45.60	42.00	45.60	47.60
1985	46.20	50.10	46.20	43.80	40.00	43.20	43.80	42.60	44.00	45.20	44.60	45.10
1986	41.60	41.90	40.80	40.30	45.20	46.10	50.20	56.50	56.80	52.50	51.80	49.00
1987	48.30	48.00	47.40	47.10	53.00	54.40	55.80	54.80	52.50	49.60	39.50	38.30
MILK COWS (dollars per head)												
1982	1,300	---	---	1,250	---	---	1,300	---	---	1,200	---	---
1983	1,160	---	---	1,140	---	---	1,170	---	---	1,000	---	---
1984	1,000	---	---	970	---	---	1,000	---	---	970	---	---
1985	960	---	---	910	---	---	940	---	---	910	---	---
1986	840	---	---	860	---	---	900	---	---	850	---	---
1987	890	---	---	910	---	---	990	---	---	980	---	---
MILK, sold to plants (dollars per cwt)												
1982	14.30	14.10	13.90	13.70	13.20	13.40	13.70	13.90	14.10	14.40	14.40	14.00
1983	14.30	14.30	14.00	13.80	13.50	13.30	13.60	14.00	14.20	14.40	14.60	14.50
1984	14.10	13.80	13.60	13.40	13.20	13.10	13.50	13.90	14.40	14.60	14.80	13.60
1985	14.40	14.10	13.40	13.10	12.60	12.20	12.50	12.60	12.70	13.00	13.10	13.00
1986	12.90	12.80	12.50	12.20	12.00	11.90	12.40	12.80	13.30	13.70	14.00	13.80
1987	13.90	13.60	13.00	12.60	12.20	12.10	12.70	12.90	13.30	13.90	13.90	13.60
EGGS (cents per dozen)												
1982	67.6	71.0	73.0	68.0	62.0	59.0	59.0	60.0	63.5	63.5	63.3	58.6
1983	53.2	58.1	66.4	72.7	72.7	70.8	63.8	69.6	70.0	70.6	81.0	98.3
1984	102.0	98.9	98.5	101.0	90.9	89.3	89.7	71.8	75.0	77.4	79.6	67.6
1985	56.5	61.4	59.8	56.0	60.2	65.0	75.0	66.0	65.0	72.2	73.0	78.0
1986	76.0	75.0	80.0	89.0	72.0	68.0	63.0	75.0	68.0	71.0	72.0	71.0
1987	69.0	65.0	61.0	66.0	58.0	64.0	59.0	58.0	66.0	60.0	60.0	55.0

UNITED STATES: PRICES PAID BY FARMERS, SELECTED ITEMS, 1982-1987

Item	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- dollars --			
BUILDING AND FENCING MATERIALS						
Dressed boards, 1" Pine, No. 2 and better, per 1,000 bd ft	597	616	636	647	653	682
Shingles, fiberglass, mineral surface, 220 lb 1/	29.48	28.75	27.75	26.57	25.33	23.60
Roofing, galvinized (steel) 28-29 ga per 100 sq ft	42.92	43.02	42.58	41.42	41.23	41.40
Portland cement, per 94 lb net	5.65	5.90	6.07	6.20	6.25	6.30
Concrete blocks, 8" x 8", 16" per 100	85.30	87.72	90.42	92.68	94.70	96.70
Field and stock fence, 6" stay, 32" high, per 20 rod roll	81.10	80.35	77.23	75.15	74.27	71.60
Post, steel, (line fence) each	3.00	2.94	2.78	2.73	2.59	2.47
Nails, 8D., common, per lb	.674	.657	.644	.647	.644	.653
FUELS AND MOTOR SUPPLIES						
Gasoline, regular, bulk delivery, per gallon	1.229	1.187	1.156	1.152	.936	.919
Diesel fuel, per gallon	1.114	1.004	1.000	.967	.756	.712
Truck tires, 10.00 x 20, load range F, each 2/	182.59	177.50	167.00	200.00	206.33	199.00
Spark plugs, each	1.90	1.90	1.84	1.77	1.73	1.78
Anti-freeze, permanent, per gallon	4.99	4.43	4.19	4.23	4.08	4.04
FARM MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES						
Wheel type farm tractors, 50-59 belt h.p., each	16,000	17,167	17,433	16,800	16,550	16,650
Moldboard plow, 3 bottoms, one-way, each	2,435	2,595	2,680	2,605	2,595	2,630
Farm wagon (without box), less tires, each	945	979	1,030	1,060	1,050	1,130
Hand sprayer, pressure, 3-4 gal capacity, each	32.30	33.40	32.95	32.75	32.25	31.00
Nail hammer, 16 oz head, with handle, each	13.15	13.00	13.35	13.50	12.60	12.30
Adjustable end wrench, 10", each	10.90	11.10	10.90	10.95	11.07	11.25
FERTILIZER, per ton						
5-10-10	149.25	140.50	145.25	136.75	127.00	129.50
10-10-10	165.00	155.25	161.75	153.75	142.50	143.00
Ammonium nitrate, 33.5% N	192.25	184.75	197.00	187.00	167.50	155.50
Urea, 45-46% N	231.25	210.75	226.00	209.25	166.50	160.00

1/ Prior to 1984, data is for asphalt shingles, mineral surface, approximately 240 lbs per square.
2/ Prior to 1985, data is for 9.00 x 20 10 ply.

COMPONENTS OF FARM PRODUCTION EXPENSES



NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: VALUE OF EXPORT SHARES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, FISCAL YEARS 1983-1987

Commodity Group	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- $1,000,000 --		
NEW JERSEY 1/					
Soybeans and soybean products	15.1	14.1	11.7	11.7	9.7
Fruits and preparations	8.3	6.0	5.0	5.1	6.1
Vegetables and preparations	8.8	7.0	7.3	8.9	6.9
Animals, meats and products	7.9	9.7	7.4	7.7	8.0
Poultry and products	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy products	3.4	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.6
Other	4.9	5.3	4.3	3.9	3.6
TOTAL	48.4	45.8	39.9	41.5	38.9
UNITED STATES					
Grains and feeds	15,049.9	17,303.8	13,276.4	9,456.1	9,002.5
Soybeans and soybean products	7,776.4	7,548.1	5,267.1	5,578.5	5,747.0
Fruits and preparations	1,374.3	1,270.2	1,200.1	1,237.0	1,466.0
Vegetables and preparations	989.5	998.5	945.8	998.2	1,177.7
Animals, meats and products 2/	2,187.3	2,523.4	2,485.5	2,797.1	3,295.8
Poultry and products	281.1	279.9	392.8	455.3	594.3
Dairy products	348.9	393.5	413.5	430.2	489.9
Other	6,762.1	7,709.4	7,219.6	5,359.5	6,100.6
TOTAL	34,769.5	38,026.8	31,200.8	26,306.9	27,873.8

1/ The export shares for New Jersey were derived from the State's contribution to national output. They do not show actual State exports, but instead reflect the prorated stake in the national export total. 2/ Includes hides, skins and mink pelts, excludes poultry.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States (March/April), USDA, Economic Research Service.

NEW JERSEY: NUMBER OF CERTIFIED NURSERIES AND ACRES IN NURSERY STOCK, 1984-1987

County	Number of certified nurseries				Acreage in nursery stock			
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1984	1985	1986	1987
NORTH DISTRICT								
Bergen	84	85	81	77	268.9	244.1	273.2	247.6
Essex	14	13	13	13	30.1	33.7	27.5	26.7
Hunterdon	64	63	65	66	755.1	845.7	941.2	1,003.7
Morris	58	58	60	55	218.2	221.2	228.0	227.0
Passaic	25	23	21	19	85.5	70.5	84.1	44.6
Somerset	50	46	47	43	472.8	399.5	415.2	467.0
Sussex	28	29	30	29	192.5	213.1	224.1	240.5
Union	21	21	21	21	23.9	40.2	53.3	42.8
Warren	18	16	15	15	77.1	74.4	86.6	136.1
CENTRAL DISTRICT								
Burlington	72	73	76	73	694.2	799.4	988.5	1,135.1
Mercer	49	45	45	44	477.3	488.4	460.8	501.0
Middlesex	60	63	61	62	1,271.0	1,266.5	1,278.6	1,240.8
Monmouth	132	133	138	135	4,591.4	4,729.0	4,587.9	4,749.1
Ocean	26	27	28	28	74.4	75.6	96.9	108.2
SOUTH DISTRICT								
Atlantic	41	41	39	39	308.8	297.3	309.3	380.9
Camden	26	25	27	29	98.0	97.8	98.8	112.0
Cape May	10	11	11	11	61.9	78.9	74.4	76.1
Cumberland	92	92	89	89	1,202.9	1,419.0	1,473.1	1,448.1
Gloucester	84	82	84	87	1,478.1	1,638.3	1,743.6	1,839.2
Salem	33	26	25	26	528.3	495.2	494.4	483.8
STATE	987	972	976	961	12,910.4	13,527.8	13,939.2	14,510.1

SOURCE: Division of Plant Industry, New Jersey Department of Agriculture.

NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES: NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND-IN-FARMS AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS, 1925-1988 1/

Year	Number of Farms		Land-in-Farms		Average Size of Farm	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
	-- number --		-- 1,000 acres --		-- acres --	
1925	29,700	6,470,600	---	---	---	---
1930	27,300	6,545,600	---	---	---	---
1935	29,400	6,813,700	---	---	---	---
1940	27,200	6,349,800	---	---	---	---
1945	27,100	5,966,750	---	---	---	---
1950	26,900	5,647,801	1,770	1,202,019	66	213
1951	26,000	5,427,600	1,740	1,203,500	67	222
1952	25,000	5,197,500	1,720	1,204,930	69	232
1953	24,000	4,983,600	1,710	1,205,760	71	242
1954	23,000	4,798,200	1,700	1,206,355	74	251
1955	21,600	4,653,800	1,650	1,201,900	76	258
1956	20,200	4,514,100	1,600	1,197,070	79	265
1957	19,000	4,371,700	1,560	1,191,340	82	273
1958	18,000	4,232,900	1,530	1,184,944	85	280
1959	17,000	4,104,520	1,500	1,182,563	88	288
1960	15,800	3,962,520	1,460	1,175,646	92	297
1961	15,200	3,825,410	1,440	1,167,699	95	305
1962	14,600	3,692,410	1,410	1,159,383	97	314
1963	13,300	3,572,200	1,370	1,151,572	103	322
1964	12,000	3,456,690	1,300	1,146,106	108	332
1965	11,000	3,356,170	1,220	1,139,597	111	340
1966	10,000	3,257,040	1,160	1,131,844	116	348
1967	9,500	3,161,730	1,120	1,123,456	118	355
1968	9,100	3,070,860	1,080	1,115,231	119	363
1969	8,900	3,000,180	1,080	1,107,811	121	369
1970	8,600	2,949,100	1,060	1,102,371	123	374
1971	8,500	2,902,310	1,050	1,096,863	124	378
1972	8,500	2,859,880	1,045	1,092,065	123	382
1973	8,500	2,823,260	1,035	1,087,923	122	385
1974	8,400	2,795,460	1,030	1,084,433	123	388
1975	8,600	2,521,420	1,035	1,059,420	120	420
1976	8,900	2,497,270	1,020	1,054,075	115	422
1977	8,600	2,455,830	1,000	1,047,785	116	427
1978	9,000	2,436,250	1,040	1,044,790	115	429
1979	9,600	2,432,300	1,030	1,042,015	107	428
1980	9,400	2,432,510	1,020	1,038,885	109	427
1981	9,500	2,433,920	1,030	1,034,190	108	425
1982	9,500	2,400,550	1,020	1,027,795	107	428
1983	9,500	2,370,200	1,000	1,024,195	105	432
1984	9,100	2,328,400	970	1,019,378	107	438
1985	8,700	2,274,730	940	1,014,383	109	446
1986	8,200	2,211,920	900	1,007,643	110	456
1987	7,600	2,176,110	850	1,002,603	112	461
1988 2/	7,400	2,158,800	830	998,692	112	463

1/ The definition of a farm has undergone several changes during this century. The definitions of a farm as used in this table follow:

1975-1987 A farm is a place that sells or could sell $1,000 of agricultural products during the year.

1954-1974 A farm is a place of 10 or more acres that had annual sales of $50 or more of agricultural products, or any place of less than 10 acres that had annual sales of $250 or more.

1951-1953 Estimates were "extrapolated" to provide a smooth transition from the earlier definitions to the 1959 definition.

1950 A farm is a place of 3 or more acres that produced farm products whose value amounted to $150 or more, exclusive of home gardens. Places of less than 3 acres which had sales of $250 or more were also considered farms.

1925-1945 A farm is a place of 3 or more acres on which there were agricultural operations and places of less than 3 acres with products for home use or for sale of $250 or more.

2/ Preliminary.

NEW JERSEY: FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION BY KINDS AND PRIMARY NUTRIENTS, 1987 1/

MIXED FERTILIZERS

Grade	Final Jan-Jun '86	Preliminary Jul-Dec '86	Preliminary 1986	Grade	Final Jan-Jun '86	Preliminary Jul-Dec '86	Preliminary 1986
	-- tons --					-- tons --	
0-10-40	397	84	481	14- 7- 7	2,248	558	2,806
0- x- x 2/	1,079	770	1,849	14- 7-14	2,086	586	2,672
3- 9-12	989	542	1,531	14-14-14	780	259	1,039
3-10-30	800	342	1,142	15-15-15	3,744	911	4,655
5-10- 5	2,022	189	2,211	16- 8- 8	5,098	1,542	6,640
5-10-10	3,194	1,154	4,348	20- 3- 3	1,077	219	1,296
5-10-15	757	35	792	20- 5-10	226	191	417
8- 8- 8	408	35	443	20- 8- 8	731	643	1,374
9- 9- 9	2,086	998	3,084	25- 5-10	534	69	603
10- 6- 4	4,224	1,673	5,897	25- 5-15	707	472	1,179
10-10-10	19,061	6,541	25,602	26- 3- 3	464	91	555
10-20-10	172	167	339	27- 3- 3	2,114	704	2,818
10-20-20	3,648	1,627	5,275	30- 5-10	134	174	308
12- 4- 8	311	171	482	32- 5- 7	324	466	790
12-12-12	520	416	936	OTHERS 3/	39,491	18,121	57,612
TOTAL MIXTURES					99,626	39,750	139,376
N					13,612	6,069	19,681
ACTUAL P_2O_5					9,347	3,671	13,018
K_2O					10,676	4,489	15,165

MATERIALS

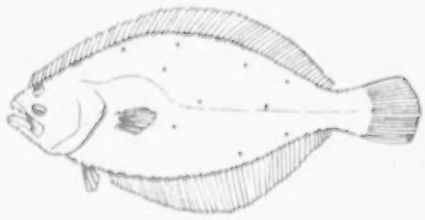
CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS			
Ammonium Nitrate	1,289	615	1,904
Nitrogen Solutions	6,797	1,407	8,204
Urea	2,379	1,076	3,455
Urea-formaldehyde, 25 or 38% N	188	71	259
Others	2,253	661	2,914
TOTAL CHEMICAL NITROGEN MATERIALS	12,906	3,830	16,736
PHOSPHATE MATERIALS			
Superphosphate	273	23	296
Others	138	--	138
TOTAL PHOSPHATE MATERIALS	411	23	434
POTASH MATERIALS			
Potassium Chloride - (Muriate of Potash)	5,123	649	5,772
Others	1,157	80	1,237
TOTAL POTASH MATERIALS	4,280	729	5,009
ORGANIC MATERIALS			
Dried Manure	10,312	417	10,729
Sewage and Others	1,353	2,041	3,394
TOTAL ORGANIC MATERIALS	11,665	2,458	14,123
SOIL CONDITIONERS (Includes Gypsum)	6,910	3,199	10,109
TOTAL SECONDARY MATERIALS	167	183	350
TOTAL KNOWN MATERIALS	36,339	10,422	46,761
GRAND TOTAL - MIXED FERTILIZERS & MATERIALS	135,965	50,172	186,137
FARM UTILIZATION	84,858	26,286	111,144
NON-FARM UTILIZATION	51,107	23,886	74,993

1/ Compiled by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistical Service, USDA-NJDA from semi-annual sales reports submitted to the State Chemist by registered fertilizer firms. 2/ Total production of non-nitrogen mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage. 3/ Total production of all other mixtures with less than three reports or low tonnage items.

NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY WEIGHT CAUGHT, 1983-1987

Seafood	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- lbs --		
Clams, surf	24,373,870	39,191,190	33,155,899	36,352,035	35,821,210
Clams, ocean quahog	21,272,250	21,469,170	28,934,190	24,072,410	24,394,870
Squid	1,901,933	6,669,751	3,297,721	5,313,401	11,860,161
Mackerel	2,154,626	2,150,130	1,858,267	4,740,596	6,294,204
Fluke	4,825,956	6,364,281	5,633,812	4,017,068	4,450,423
Whiting	6,613,745	8,415,326	8,988,263	5,899,707	4,183,129
Scup (Porgie)	5,592,026	4,886,772	3,290,819	4,146,342	4,005,173
Scallop, sea	2,424,363	2,419,263	1,754,167	2,142,791	3,451,536
Crabs, blue	1,197,707	1,714,394	2,407,268	2,682,232	2,923,768
Menhaden	1,581,454	2,293,224	2,879,766	2,453,593	2,563,163

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

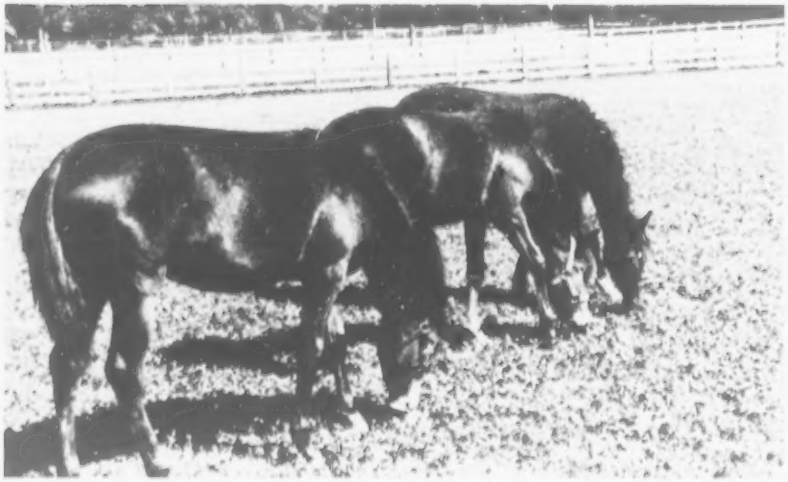


NEW JERSEY SEAFOOD TOP TEN, BY WHOLESALE VALUE, 1983-1987

Seafood	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
			-- dollars --		
Clams, surf	10,413,507	19,428,949	18,324,990	20,764,873	16,564,955
Scallops, sea	13,896,575	12,991,176	8,112,416	9,497,515	13,484,683
Clams, ocean quahog	6,381,675	6,438,737	8,693,648	7,222,440	6,929,495
Clams, hard	3,287,679	4,865,798	3,219,215	3,811,710	5,847,663
Fluke	3,294,462	3,924,547	4,961,000	4,649,627	5,715,499
Lobster	2,092,379	2,608,553	2,983,746	3,446,179	4,274,557
Tilefish	2,575,255	1,878,980	1,930,273	1,686,870	2,511,040
Tunas	817,639	1,184,736	902,284	1,974,354	2,357,483
Swordfish	1,421,310	2,629,548	1,351,248	2,222,026	2,285,272
Scup (Porgie)	1,914,849	1,967,801	1,389,877	1,802,004	2,168,446

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

EQUINE SUMMARY



Long recognized as one of the nation's most progressive equine states, New Jersey offers unusually varied opportunities for those interested in equine. Hobbyist or professional, spectator, breeder, competitor or entrepreneur, New Jersey responds to the Horseman's needs and interests. For example, the state has five race tracks which had a total 1987 attendance of 6.2 million as well as rodeos, riding trails, active 4-H and riding for the handicapped programs, numerous shows and competitions and currently under construction, a 140 acre horse park.

New Jersey's equine industry supports thousands of jobs, provides aesthetic beauty, recreation, retains open space, attracts tourism and generates substantial tax revenue. The recently completed equine survey shows that New Jersey has 60,000 equine (over 60 different breeds) kept on 7,100 facilities comprising 120,000 acres used for equine-related purposes. The industry's equine-related assets are valued at over $4.1 billion, of which $725 million is the value of the horses alone. Equine owners and operations annually contribute over $600 million to the state's economy. The industry directly employs over 10,000 people, not to mention veterinarians, farriers, jockeys, trainers, farmers and thousands of others employed within the infrastructure of the equine industry.

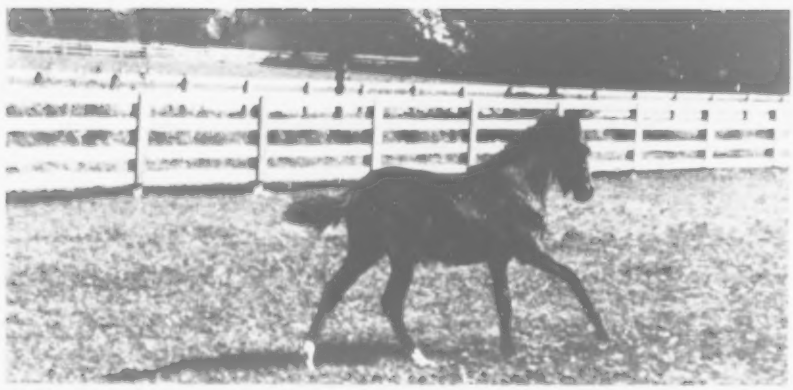
The activities New Jersey equine operations are involved in are highly varied. Of the 7,100 operations that keep equine on their land, 3,800 or 54 percent were operations with equine strictly used for pleasure or recreational use and are involved in no other activities. Thousands of others own equine for pleasure use but are not included in the count because their horses are boarded on other's land. In addition, a very high percentage of the equine operations which are summarized under the various other activities also use their horse(s) for pleasure use.

From the balance of 3,300 operations involved in activities other than recreation, 1,150 board equine for others, 1,500 are involved with breeding equine, 800 train horses and or horsemen, 160 rent equine for riding, 900 are involved with showing or other types of competition, 850 had race horses on their premises and 160 were involved in "other" activities.

More than 4,000 New Jersey equine owners and operators received equine-related income in 1986. In addition, thousands of others derived income from equine related activities but are excluded from the 4,070 total because they did not own equine or have an equine operation.

The estimated gross income to New Jersey owners and operators in 1986 from sales of equine and stud service fees is estimated at $70.5 million. Because of the multiple and often complex types of agreements between parties breeding horses, the value of non-cash transactions and or deferred payments are not included in the estimated $70.5 million. Estimated 1986 cash gross income from sales of equine was $56 million while gross income from stud fees was $14.5 million.

The 60,000 head inventory on May 1, 1987 was well distributed throughout New Jersey. Fifteen of the twenty-one counties had inventory of over 1,000, three had inventory between 500 and 1,000 and the remaining three counties had less than 500 inventory. Monmouth County had 12,000 or 20 percent of the state total. Burlington ranked next with 12 percent. Hunterdon's inventory comprised 10 percent of the state total. Morris and Sussex counties each contained 7 percent of the inventory total.



1987 NEW JERSEY EQUINE SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

Category	Number	Category	Thousand Dollars
Inventory, May 1, 1987:		Equine Related Assets:	
Equine associated with the racing industry:		Value of equine inventory...	724,860
Standardbreds.....	16,000	Value of land, fencing, facilities:	
Thoroughbreds.....	13,600	Race tracks.....	500,000
Equine not associated with the racing industry:		All other.....	2,700,000
		TOTAL	3,200,000
Light horses.....	25,750	Value of equipment and supplies:	
Draft horses.....	300	Race tracks.....	35,000
Ponies.....	3,900	All other.....	165,000
Donkeys and mules.....	450	TOTAL	200,000
TOTAL EQUINE.....	60,000	VALUE OF ALL ASSETS.....	4,124,860
Places having equine.....	7,100	Equine related expenditures made in New Jersey in 1986:	
Total corresponding acreage....	260,000		
Acreage used for equine related purposes:		By New Jersey race tracks...	256,800
Race tracks.....	1,650	By New Jersey residents.....	319,000
Other.....	118,350	By Out-of-state residents...	55,500
TOTAL.....	120,000	TOTAL of above.....	631,300

1987 NEW JERSEY EQUINE SURVEY TOTALS BY COUNTY

County	Number of Places With Equine	Total Acres Operated	Acres Used for Equine Related Purposes	Total Equine Inventory	Inventory Value ($1,000)
Atlantic	110	4,500	2,000	1,300	18,000
Bergen	170	2,500	2,000	2,700	40,000
Burlington	650	27,000	14,000	7,000	103,000
Camden	220	5,000	2,000	2,000	38,000
Cape May	320	5,000	2,000	900	2,000
Cumberland	410	11,000	6,500	1,100	5,000
Essex	1/	1/	1/	250	1,400
Gloucester	450	9,000	4,500	2,400	13,000
Hudson	1/	1/	1/	100	360
Hunterdon	830	28,000	15,000	6,200	74,000
Mercer	160	6,500	3,000	2,600	24,000
Middlesex	110	5,000	3,000	800	6,000
Monmouth	860	43,000	19,000	12,000	190,000
Morris	500	17,500	11,000	4,300	20,000
Ocean	190	8,000	1,300	1,500	37,000
Passiac	60	1,400	500	600	2,700
Salem	470	13,000	7,000	3,900	19,000
Somerset	600	30,000	9,000	3,800	80,000
Sussex	530	28,000	11,000	4,200	30,000
Union	1/	1/	1/	150	400
Warren	380	15,000	7,000	2,200	21,000
Other	80	600	200	--	--
STATE	7,100	260,000	120,000	60,000	724,860

1/ Included in "other" to avoid disclosure.

NEW JERSEY EQUINE INVENTORY BY BREED AS OF MAY 1, 1987

Breed	Total Inventory	Primary Use of Inventory							
		Brood Mares	Stallions	86 Foals	87 Foals	Comp 1/	Pleasure	Other Uses	Racing
Saddlebred	600	50	15	20	15	60	420	20	--
Quarterhorse	6,600	560	90	250	140	1,100	3,800	660	--
Appaloosa	2,100	270	50	110	80	300	1,100	190	--
Arabian	2,300	500	120	210	180	450	650	190	--
Half Arabian	700	60	10	25	20	230	300	55	--
N.J. Hunter Bred	500	60	10	30	20	200	150	30	--
Morgan	1,100	80	30	30	30	150	750	30	--
Paint	500	50	10	20	20	90	270	40	--
Palomino	400	25	5	10	10	30	300	20	--
Pinto	400	20	5	10	10	30	290	35	--
Standardbred 3/	600	100	5	30	30	70	330	35	--
Tennessee Walker	350	2/	2/	2/	2/	20	270	50	--
Thoroughbred 3/	3,600	490	70	180	100	1,200	1,350	210	--
Warmblood	800	80	20	30	20	430	200	20	--
Crossbred	4,200	120	5	50	40	100	3,600	285	--
Other Breeds	1,000	65	25	25	20	50	730	95	--
Standardbred 4/	16,000	5,000	250 5/	2,000 6/	2,200 6/	--	--	350	6,200
Thoroughbred 4/	13,600	4,200	200 5/	1,500 6/	1,500 6/	--	--	400	5,800
Draft	300	20	5	10	10	--	90	165	--
Shetland pony	1,000	50	20	20	20	120	600	170	--
Welsh pony	700	40	15	15	10	100	500	20	--
Other Pony Breeds	2,200	60	20	25	25	170	1,700	200	--
Donkeys & Mules	450	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL EQUINE	60,000	11,900	980	4,600	4,500	4,900	17,400	3,270	12,000

1/ Competition. 2/ Included in "other breeds" to avoid disclosure. 3/ Not racing associated. 4/ Racing associated. 5/ Not all stallions are registered with state breeding programs. 6/ Not all foals are registered with state breeding programs.

NEW JERSEY EQUINE INVENTORY VALUES

Breed	Average Value per Head (dollars)	Total value ($1,000)	Breed	Average Value per Head (dollars)	Total Value ($1,000)
Saddlebred	5,500	3,300	Standardbred 2/	22,500	360,000
Quarterhorse	3,000	19,800	Thoroughbred 2/	17,500	238,000
Appaloosa	1,800	3,780			
Arabian	13,000	29,900	Draft	2,200	660
Half Arabian	4,300	3,010			
N.J. Hunter Bred	7,200	3,600			
Morgan	4,000	4,400	Ponies		
Paint	2,100	1,050	Shetland	800	800
Palomino	1,700	680	Welsh	1,200	840
Pinto	1,700	680	Other Breeds	1,000	2,200
Standardbred 1/	2,400	1,440			
Tennessee Walker	2,000	700	Donkeys & Mules	400	180
Thoroughbred 1/	5,800	20,880			
Warmblood	25,000	20,000			
Crossbred	1,300	5,460	TOTAL EQUINE	12,081	724,860
Other Breeds	3,500	3,500			

1/ Not racing associated. 2/ Racing associated.

EQUINE RELATED EXPENDITURES MADE DURING 1986 IN NEW JERSEY AND OUTSIDE OF NEW JERSEY BY NEW JERSEY EQUINE OPERATIONS AND OWNERS OF EQUINE BY EXPENDITURE CATEGORY

Expenditure Category	Spent Inside of New Jersey		Spent Outside of New Jersey		Total	
	Race Tracks	Other	Race Tracks	Other	Race Tracks	Other
	--- thousand dollars ---					
Health	600	17,500	0	2,400	600	19,900
Feed and Bedding	100	41,600	100	2,200	200	43,800
Grooming Supplies	0	4,400	0	400	0	4,800
Insurance premiums	3,700	9,500	0	1,500	3,700	11,000
Farriers	0	9,800	0	800	0	10,600
Travel and Lodging	600	9,000	100	2,300	700	11,300
Advertisement	10,000	1,300	1,200	1,400	11,200	2,700
Utilities	7,000	4,400	0	0	7,000	4,400
Capital Improvements	15,900	17,400	0	400	15,900	17,800
Maintenance and Repairs	1,500	8,200	0	100	1,500	8,300
Boarding of Equine	0	27,300	0	7,400	0	34,700
Purchases of Equine	0	37,800	0	18,800	0	56,600
Breeding Fees	0	10,800	0	5,500	0	16,300
Tack	0	5,800	0	400	0	6,200
Rent or Lease	6,700	5,300	0	100	6,700	5,400
Land Taxes	4,000	11,700	0	0	4,000	11,700
Equipment Purchases	200	21,800	0	600	200	22,400
Professional Fees	600	3,300	0	400	600	3,700
Training Fees	0	26,200	0	5,400	0	31,600
Miscellaneous	111,800 1/	7,000	0	800	111,800 1/	7,800
Contracted Labor	9,300	2,000	0	100	9,300	2,100
Employed Labor	65,500	34,400	0	0	65,500	34,400
Other	19,300	2,500	0	300	19,300	2,800
TOTAL (Equine Related)	256,900	319,000	1,400	51,300	258,200	370,300

1/ Includes $98.1 million in purse and stake payments.

NEW JERSEY EQUINE INDUSTRY LABOR STATISTICS, 1986

Number of paid New Jersey workers employed	10,400	Number of paid workers provided housing	1,300
Total cash expenditures for paid workers	$99,900,000	Value of non-cash items provided to paid workers	$2,100,000
Average hours worked by paid workers	30	Value of non-cash items provided to unpaid workers	$1,400,000

NUMBER OF OPERATIONS BY SIZE OF INVENTORY, MAY 1, 1987

Number of places with inventory numbering:

1 - 9	5,900	50 - 99	55
10 - 19	800	100+	45
20 - 49	300	TOTAL	7,100

NEW JERSEY: FIELD CROP WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CONVERSION FACTORS

Crop	Unit	Approximate net weight	
		United States	Metric
		-- pounds --	-- kilograms --
Barley	Bushel	48	21.8
Corn:			
Ear, husked	Bushel	70	31.8
Shelled	Bushel	56	25.4
Hay	Square Bale	40 - 50	18.1 - 22.7
Oats	Bushel	32	14.5
Potatoes	Bag	50	22.7
Rye	Bushel	56	25.4
Soybeans	Bushel	60	27.2
Sweetpotatoes	Crate	50	22.7
Wheat	Bushel	60	27.2

NEW JERSEY: VEGETABLES, FRUIT AND BERRIES, UNIT OF SALE, AVERAGE WEIGHT AND NUMBER OF PACKAGES USED IN CONVERTING TO CARLOT EQUIVALENTS

Crop	Unit of Sale	Average weight per unit (lbs)	Packages per carlot equivalent	
			In units	In cwt
Asparagus	Crate, 12 bunches	30	1,050	315
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	850	272
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	850	255
Beets, topped	Bushel	50	700	350
Broccoli	Crate, 12-14 bunches	21	900	189
Cabbage	Crate or sack	50	600	300
Carrots, topped	Bushel	50	1,000	500
Cauliflower	Crate	50	400	200
Celery	Crate, 3-4 dozen	60	600	360
Corn, sweet	Crate, 50 ears	42	725	305
Cucumbers	Bushel	48	700	336
Eggplant	1-1/9 bushel crate	33	750	248
Escarole, endive	1-1/9 bushel crate	28	850	238
Lettuce	Crate, 24 heads	43	825	355
Onions, dry	Sack	50	800	400
Peppers	Bushel	30	850	255
Spinach	Bushel	25	850	213
Tomatoes	Carton	25	2,000	500
Potatoes	Sack	100	500	500
Sweet potatoes	Bushel	50	600	300
Apples	Bushel or carton	44	900	396
Peaches	3/4 bushel or carton	38	900	342
Strawberries	Crate, 16 quarts	24	600	144
Blueberries	Crate, 12 pints	11	1,400	154

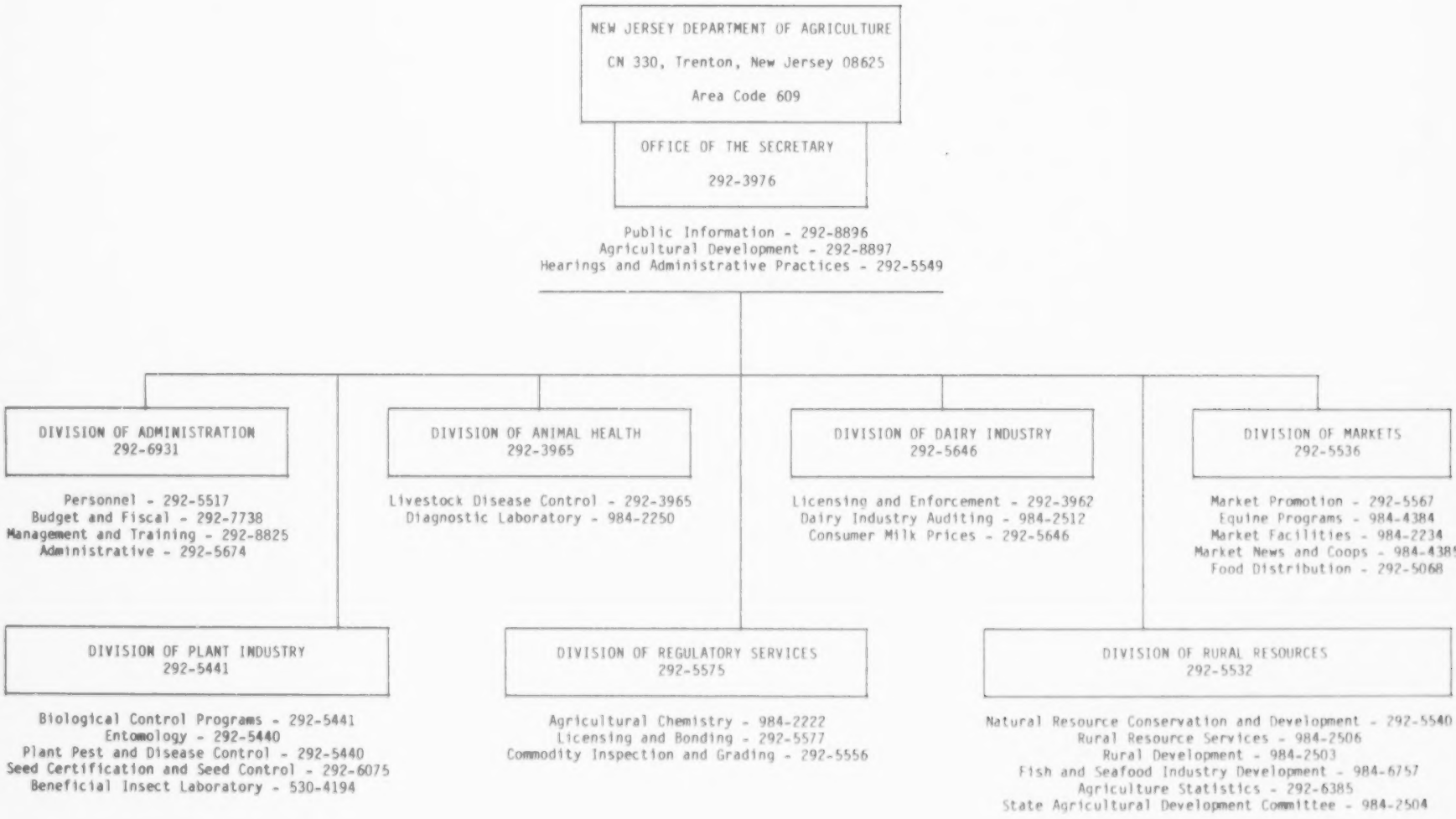
SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, AMS, US Department of Agriculture.

Reports Issued by the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service

Current estimates of many data items included in this publication are available from the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service at various times throughout the year. The table below indicates the months in which data are available. Current data may be obtained by calling the Agricultural Statistics Service. The six separate mailing lists are: (1) Farm Facts, (2) Weekly Weather Crop, (3) New Jersey Agricultural Statistics, (4) Farm Numbers, (5) Annual Vegetable Summary, (6) Fertilizer Report. Reports are available free of charge to farmers and agri-business firms who provide the basic data on which reports are based. Within availability constraints, a copy of New Jersey Agricultural Statistics is available to New Jersey residents without charge. An order form may be obtained by calling (609) 292-8385 or by writing the New Jersey Agricultural Statistics Service, CN-330, Trenton, NJ 08625.

REPORT 1/	ANTICIPATED RELEASE FROM TRENTON				
FIELD CROPS:					
BARLEY, RYE AND OATS	Jan	April	July		
CORN	Jan	July	Aug		
SOYBEANS	Jan	July	Aug		
WHEAT	Jan	May	July		
POTATOES	Jan	April	July	Aug	
SWEET POTATOES	Jan	May	Aug	Sept	Oct
GRAIN STOCKS	Jan	April	July	Oct	
HAY	Jan	April	July	Aug	
FRUIT AND BERRIES:					
APPLES	Jan	July	Aug	Oct	
PEACHES	Jan	June	July	Aug	
BLUEBERRIES	July	Oct			
CRANBERRIES	Jan	Aug			
STRAWBERRIES	April	June	Sept		
VEGETABLES:					
SWEET CORN AND TOMATOES	July	Dec			
LETTUCE	April	Oct	Dec		
PROCESSING VEGETABLES	Mar	June	July	Sept	Dec
WEEKLY DIGEST	Weekly: April through October				
ANNUAL SUMMARY	January				
LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY:					
MILK PRODUCTION	Jan	April	July	Oct	
EGG PRODUCTION	Mar	June	Sept	Dec	
LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTER	January through December				
LIVESTOCK INVENTORIES	January				
COLD STORAGE	January through December				
FARM PRICES AND INCOME:					
PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS	January through December				
CASH RECEIPTS AND FARM INCOME	September				
FERTILIZER	June and November				
MUSHROOMS	August				
NUMBER OF FARMS, LAND IN FARMS	August				
FLORICULTURE	April				
NJ AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (INCLUDES COUNTY DATA)	October				

1/ Most reports contain only New Jersey statistics.


NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CN 330, Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Area Code 609
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
292-3976
Public Information - 292-8896
Agricultural Development - 292-8897
Hearings and Administrative Practices - 292-5549
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
292-6931
Personnel - 292-5517
Budget and Fiscal - 292-7738
Management and Training - 292-8825
Administrative - 292-5674
DIVISION OF ANIMAL HEALTH
292-3965
Livestock Disease Control - 292-3965
Diagnostic Laboratory - 984-2250
DIVISION OF DAIRY INDUSTRY
292-5646
Licensing and Enforcement - 292-3962
Dairy Industry Auditing - 984-2512
Consumer Milk Prices - 292-5646
DIVISION OF MARKETS
292-5536
Market Promotion - 292-5567
Equine Programs - 984-4384
Market Facilities - 984-2234
Market News and Coops - 984-4385
Food Distribution - 292-5068
DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY
292-5441
Biological Control Programs - 292-5441
Entomology - 292-5440
Plant Pest and Disease Control - 292-5440
Seed Certification and Seed Control - 292-6075
Beneficial Insect Laboratory - 530-4194
DIVISION OF REGULATORY SERVICES
292-5575
Agricultural Chemistry - 984-2222
Licensing and Bonding - 292-5577
Commodity Inspection and Grading - 292-5556
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State Agricultural Development Committee - 984-2504